

# BIBLIOTHECA

## TOPOGRAPHICA

## BRITANNICA.



N<sup>o</sup> 1.

CONTAINING

1. **QUERIES** for the better Illustrating the Antiquities and Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland.

2. **The History and Antiquities of TUNSTALL in Kent.** By the late Mr. Edward Rowe Mores.

L O N D O N.

PRINTED FOR J. NICHOLS,

PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES:

SOLD BY T. PAYNE AND SON, CASTLE STREET, ST. MARTIN'S;

H. PAYNE, IN PALL-MALL; C. DILLY, IN THE POULTRY;

J. WALTER, CHARING-CROSS; N. CONANT, FLEET-STREET;

AND E. BROOKE, BELL-YARD, TEMPLE-BAR:

MDCCLXXX.

A MONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whose Size could not secure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinsic Merit entitled them to survive ; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miscellaneous Collections by Booksellers, they have been recalled into Existence, and by uniting together have defended themselves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withstand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheesemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a similar View it is here intended to present the Publick with some valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will consist of Republications of scarce and curious Tracts ; another of such MS. Papers as the Editors are already possessed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore proposed to publish a Number occasionally, not confined to the same Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts ; but paged in such a Manner, that the general Articles, or those belonging to the respective Counties, may form a separate Succession, if there should be enough published, to bind in suitable Classes ; and each Tract will be completed in a single Number.

Into this Collection all Communications consistent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correspondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, so none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reason.



# Q U E R I E S

PROPOSED TO

The Nobility, Gentlemen, Clergy, and others, of *Great Britain and Ireland*,

With a view of obtaining,

From their Answers respecting the Places of their Residence,

The most perfect Account of the ANTIQUITIES and

NATURAL HISTORY of those Kingdoms.



# QUINCE

REPORT

ON THE QUINCE, A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS QUINCE, DISCOVERED BY

WILLIAM V. OF NEW YORK

IN THE YEAR 1850, AND DESCRIBED BY

THE QUINCE, A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS QUINCE, DISCOVERED BY

WILLIAM V. OF NEW YORK





## ADVERTISEMENT.

**A**S there is no science which is not capable of being facilitated by general rules, that of Antiquity so far as it relates to the illustration of our national Topography and History, however ably pursued by those great names who have written our best County Histories, may still be forwarded, by suggesting even to the most incurious observer subjects worthy his notice, and the communication of which to others may yield the double benefit of instruction, both to the antiquary and the citizen.

A kind of analysis of ecclesiastical, civil, and natural history has been held out in different forms by several gentlemen, who have employed themselves in collecting county histories in the present century.

The first idea seems to have been suggested by the celebrated Edward Lhuyd, who printed a folio sheet undated, intituled, "Parochial Queries in order to a Geographical Dictionary, a Natural History, &c. of Wales. By the Undertaker. E. L."

Francis Peck pursued it for England in *QUERIES* which he circulated for the natural history and antiquities of Leicester and Rutland shires, in a single folio sheet, 1729; many of which are too trivial to deserve notice.

Anthony Hammond, esq. published a very short "Inquisitio Parochialis," 1731, in the "Republic of Letters," vol. VII. p. 228.

These were followed on a more enlarged plan by Mr. Blomfield, in *Queries* circulated for a history of Norfolk, 1736; Mr. Hutchins for Dorset, 1739; the present dean of Exeter, for Devon, soon after; Mr. Walwyn circulated some very brief ones for Herefordshire, 1749. Dr. Rawlinson (in what year does not appear) circulated queries for a description of Oxfordshire, but obtained accounts only of two parishes.

The Dublin Society prefixed a set, principally in natural history, to their history of the county of Down, 1744, 8vo. These were taken up by Dr. Burton, 1758, who accompanied them with an excellent scheme and proposals for illustrating the county of York, a set of additional queries for civil and ecclesiastical history, and the history of the parish of Hemingborough;—a proper specimen for the Northern part of the kingdom. Mr. Mores circulated a set of Queries through Berkshire, 1759, in order to facilitate his perambulation previous to his design of writing a history of that county.

One would have thought such a plan should have originated from the Society of Antiquaries, did we not know, however extraordinary the avowal, that such a plan has no place in their system, nor, if held out by any individual, has any support from their patronage as a body, however liberally assisted by particular members. It will not therefore seem surprizing if this Society, or rather the industrious Mr. Theobald in their name, did not put out such queries till after so many collectors for county histories had set the example. Still less shall one wonder that their enquiries met with so imperfect a return, or that the inquisitive and public spirited compiler Mr. Edward Cave caught hold of their Queries, and gave them more general circulation in his Magazine for April 1755. In answer to them he obtained short descriptions of five or six parishes, which if not so full as might have been wished, yet shewed how such returns might be made; while Mr. Theobald obtained only a description of one place in Berkshire, if he did not draw it up himself.

Mr. Pennant, in 1771, applied the Society's Queries to the illustration of Scotland, where his laudable enquiry met with suitable returns, and he has certainly kindled a spirit of enquiry among the natives, which it were to be wished might be said of the sister kingdom, after what the Physico-Historical



rical Society at Dublin have attempted there, who to 4000 sets of Queries obtained but forty answers. The last proposer of Queries for England was Mr. George Allan, of Darlington, in his "Address and Queries for the Palatinate of Durham, 1774." 4to. An unfortunate member of the Society of Antiquaries attempted the same year to interest that learned body in the result of their own Queries, which he reprinted in 12mo size; but the extravagance of his ideas on this subject was sufficient to sink his design.

It were as absurd as ungenerous in any man to claim an exclusive right in measures calculated for the extension of knowledge, especially when intended for individuals to avail themselves of the returns for the most universal use, not to confine themselves to particular essays, set off in all the elegance of language for a work which rejects enlarged descriptions of places, or historical narratives, because perhaps incapable of being first read in public, or of affording entertainment to a miscellaneous and polite audience. To this mistaken policy we might ascribe it that so many curious communications have been smothered; and we may venture to augur the refusal of more which will obtrude themselves upon the public eye in some other channel. Truth of every kind will find its way in this inquisitive age; and though respectable societies, with all the caution of statesmen, or the prudence of antient virgins anxious for their chastity, declare they are not answerable for the errors or absurdities of their members in the very moment of publishing them, these errors and absurdities will be detected and exposed without reserve, and with greater warmth, by obscurer persons envious of ill-acquired fame, injured by the loss of priority in discovery, or concerned to sacrifice hypothesis, prejudice, or false philosophy, on the altars of experiment, truth, and common sense.

The

The following Queries are intended to comprehend all that have before been circulated, somewhat differently modified and enlarged. But after all his care the republisher is sensible they want the recommendation of novelty, and earnestly wishes to see the plan enlarged as well as answered. He anticipates too the disappointment of their former editors; some by receiving no answer at all; some by being overloaded with minute particulars; yet he cannot help flattering himself, that as he has made use of all the lights that have been held out before him, the subject is now set in so full a point of view, that some gentlemen of leisure may be still assisted in their enquiries, by having their path so minutely marked out. Those to whom the first part of these Queries may seem uninteresting will, it is hoped, make a proper use of the second, to improve our commerce and manufactures from the sources which nature has placed among ourselves, and within every man's reach. But if at last the editor should find himself disappointed in every expectation, he will acquiesce in the mortification which so many greater names have experienced before him; conscious of the purity and disinterestedness of his own intentions, and the fallibility of the fondest human wishes.

It is obvious that the Answers to many Queries in the second part must depend on long practice and observation; and it is to be presumed persons will be candid enough, as well as sufficiently attentive to their own reputation, not to obtrude hasty or ill-founded observations on the public, for whose sole benefit this design is proposed.

May 4, 1780.



## [ v ]

QUERIES *proposed to the* NOBILITY, GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, *and*  
*others, of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND;*

*With a view of obtaining, from their Answers respecting the Places  
of their Residence, a more perfect Account of the Antiquities and  
Natural History of those Kingdoms than has yet appeared.*

*The Answers to be addressed to the Editor of the BIBLIOTHECA  
TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA, to the Care of J. Nichols, Printer,  
Red-Lion-Passage, Fleet-Street, POST PAID.*

1. **W**HAT is the antient and modern name of the parish,  
and its etymology?
2. What is its distance from the hundred town, county town,  
or next market town?
3. By what parishes is it bounded, E. W. N. and S.? and what  
are its length and breadth?
4. What distance is it from London and the chief towns  
round, and what is the price of carriage per hundred weight?
5. What is the extent of the parish?
6. What number of hamlets, villages, townships, chapelries,  
inn-ships, districts, wards, are in it? their names and situation?  
and to what division, hundred, liberty, or constabulary be-  
longing?
7. What are the number of its houses and inhabitants of every  
kind, and of its teams? List of freeholds and copyholds, and  
their holders?
8. What number of persons have been married, christened,  
and buried, for the space of 20 years last past, compared with the  
first 20 years of the register? When did the register begin?  
Are any curious remarks made therein?
9. What manors are or were in it, and who are or were  
lords thereof?
10. What are the names and qualities, arms and descent, of  
their proprietors?

b

11. Are

11. Are there any particular customs or privileges, or remarkable tenures, in any of the manors in the parish? What courts, and their customs? What exempt jurisdictions civil or ecclesiastical?

12. What castle, fort, ancient manor or mansion house, feat, villa, or other remarkable buildings, are or have been in the parish? and the dimensions of their largest apartments or galleries?

13. What coats of arms, inscriptions, dates, or other ornaments and figures, are or were carved or painted in and about any of their buildings?

15. In what manor, diocese, deanry, and hundred, does the CHURCH stand?

16. Is it dedicated to any saint? When and by whom was it built, of what materials, and has it a tower or spire?

18. What are its dimensions, number of ailes, chapels, and bells?

19. Are there any ancient or modern monuments, grave-stones, or brass plates? and what inscriptions and arms in the church, chancel, or steeple, or on the bells, plate, chests, pews, screens, &c. or, in the church-yard? Are the font, altar-piece, or plate, remarkable? Or, are there any other remains of antiquity?

20. Are there any painted figures, arms, or inscriptions, in the windows?

21. Are there any tables of benefactions, or other inscriptions which are worthy notice, painted or carved in or about the church, within or without? or any parochial library in the church or parsonage?

22. What chantries, altars, shrines, lights, images, gilds, or roods, appear to have been in the church; or what privileges and indulgencies annexed to it? What reliques, miracles, and legends?

23. Are there any vaults or burial-places peculiar to any ancient or other families? and what extraordinary interments or preservation of bodies?



- 24. Is the living a rectory, vicarage, donative, or sinecure?
  - 25. Are the computed worth of the living and its rate in the King's books rightly stated in Ecton's Thesaurus?
  - 26. Who are, or have been, patrons?
  - 27. Who are, or have been, incumbents as far back as you can trace? and were any of them remarkable for their writings, sufferings, or other particulars? of what university or college, what their degrees and preferments, and where buried?
  - 28. Are there any lands belonging to the glebe or vicarage, or any copy of the endowment, or any terrier? Has it been augmented by queen Anne's bounty? What are the first-fruits, tenths, synodals, procurations and pensions paid out of the profits?
  - 29. Who is possessed of the great tithes? what may their reputed value be? and is any modus paid thereout, and to whom?
  - 30. Is there any chapel of ease in the parish? how is it supported? and who are, or have been, incumbents? and of what value may the cure be supposed?
  - 31. What charities or benefactions belong to the parish? when and by whom given? how improved, or how lost?
  - 32. Are there any Dissenting or other meeting-houses, or Popish chapels? and what number of each persuasion may be in the parish?
  - 33. Are there any colleges, alms-houses, free or other school, or hospital; by whom and when founded, for how many objects, and whether abused or lost; or the present state?
  - 34. Have there been any abbies, priories, friaries, nunneries, hermitages, sanctuaries, or other religious houses; or are there any remains or ruins of them? by whom founded, and to whom granted? what charters, cartularies, ledger-books, rentals, statutes, deeds, wills, obituaries, bede-rolls, or other writings, seals, habits, shrines, or other fragments, belonging to any church, monastery, chantry, gild, hospital, school, or other charity?
  - 35. Are there any crosses or obelisks, inscribed or carved stones, circles of rude stones, single stones on hillocks, or other-
- b 2

wife,

wife, hollows wrought into rocks, single stones placed horizontally or over one another, or any beacons, in the parish?

36. Are there any barrows or tumuli, or extraordinary mounts? have any been opened, and what has been found therein?

37. Are there any *Roman*, *Saxon*, or *Danish* castles, forts, camps, roads, ditches, banks, pits, or other extraordinary earth-works, or pieces of antiquity remaining in your parish; and what traditions or historical accounts are there of them?

38. Have there been any vaults, pavements, urns, pieces of pottery, lamps, weapons, armour, seals, rings, buckles, odd pieces of metal, statues, busts, carvings, altars, images, coins, or other pieces of antiquity, *Roman*, *Saxon*, *Danish*, or other, or bones of extraordinary size, dug up in your parish; when and by whom; and in whose custody are or were they?

39. Have there been any remarkable battles fought, on what spot, by whom, when, and what traditions are there relating thereto? or what the sufferings or adventures of the clergy or gentry in the civil wars?

40. Have any councils, synods, parliaments, or other meetings, civil or religious, been held in it?

41. Have you any wake, Whitfun ale, doles, or other such customs, used in the parish; or any annual or other processions or perambulations?

42. What markets or fairs are kept in the parish; what commodities are chiefly brought for sale; are they the manufactures or produce of the country, live cattle, or other things; what toll is paid, and to whom?

43. Is there any statute fair for hiring of servants, and how long has it been established? What are the usual wages for men and maid servants, &c. for each branch of husbandry?

44. Are there any manufactures carried on in the parish, and what number of hands are employed? What rare pieces of art have been invented or made by any of the parishioners?

45. What

45. What is generally a day's wages for labourers in husbandry and other work; and what for carpenters, bricklayers, masons, or other mechanics, &c.?

46. What are, or have been, the prices of provisions, beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, pigs, geese, ducks, chicken, rabbits, butter, cheese, &c.?

47. What is the annual rent or value of the lands or houses in the parish, or township? what is the poor's rate in the pound *communibus annis*? and how much land-tax is paid at 4s. in the pound?

48. What common, or quantity of waste land, may be in the parish?

49. Are there any forests, chaces, parks, or warrens; of what extent, number of deer, &c.? any heronries, decoys, or fisheries?

50. What is the usual fuel? is it coal, wood, heath, furze, turf, or peat? and the prices paid on the spot?

51. Is there any great road leading through the parish, and from noted places?

52. Do any rivers, or brooks, or navigable canals, rise in or run through the parish? when and on what terms were the acts for making them navigable obtained? what sort of boats are used on them, and what is the price of carriage per hundred or ton to your parish?

53. What bridges, when, and by whom built, of what materials, what number of piers or arches, the length and breadth of the bridge, and width of the arches? are they supported by private or public cost?

54. Has the parish given birth or burial to any man eminent for learning, or other remarkable or valuable qualifications?

55. What particular games, sports, customs, proverbs, or peculiar words or phrases, or names of places, persons, animals, vegetables, or things, are used; and what notions or traditions obtain among the common people?

56. Are



56. Are there, in any of the gentlemen's or other houses, any pictures which give insight into any historical facts, or any portraits of men eminent in art, science, or literature; any statues, bustos, or other memorial, which will give any light to past transactions? or what manuscripts in any language, books of arms, pedigrees, lives, signatures, patents, diplomas, perambulations, surveys, plans, pictures or drawings of any persons, buildings or views relating to the parish, in the possession of any person in the parish, or their acquaintance?

To these Queries if applied to *Cities, Market, or Corporate Towns*, may be added others respecting their history, foundations, streets, buildings, walls, gates, churches, wards, parishes, charters, privileges, immunities, corporations, companies, guilds, government, and list of mayors, sheriffs, recorders, representatives, electors, bishops, deans, and other cathedral members; rates, taxes, trade, manufactures, sieges, accidents by fire, or otherwise.

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QUERIES relating to the NATURAL HISTORY of the PARISH.

1. **W**HAT is the appearance of the country in the parish; is it flat or hilly, rocky, or mountainous, open or inclosed; and the terms and mode of modern inclosing?
2. Do the lands consist of woods, arable, pasture, meadow, heath, or what?
3. Are they fenny or moorish, boggy or firm, fertile or barren?
4. Is there sand, clay, chalk, stone, gravel, loam, or what is the nature of the soil?
5. Have you any marble, moorstone, lime-stone, free-stone, stone for building, coal, slate, pipe-clay, brick-clay? how is it got out, and how worked?
6. What minerals, salts, ochres, chalks, clays, marles, molds, earths, sands, gravels, flints, pebbles, &c. does the soil contain?
7. Is

7. Is there any marl, fullers earth, potters earth, or loam, or any other remarkable soils?

8. Are there any bitumen, naphtha, alum, calamine, black-lead, bismuth, mercury, antimony, or other substances of that nature, found in the earth?

9. What strata of soil do they meet with on digging wells or other openings, and at what depth?

10. What petrifications or fossils, either stone or wood, are found in the parish, and in what strata? Are there any figured stones, such as echinitæ, belemnitæ, &c.; any having the impression of plants or fish, or any fossil marine bodies, such as shells, corals, &c. or any petrified parts of animals; any transparent pebbles, crystallizations, or any substances otherwise remarkable; or fossil-trees, nuts, &c.?

11. Are there any mines? to whom do they belong, and what do they produce; their course and depth, the manner of working, and what observations have been made on them, or accidents by damps or otherwise? and what are the laws and customs of these several mines?

12. How low do the springs lye, and what sort of water do you meet with in the several parts of the parish?

13. Are there any periodical springs, which rise and fall, ebb and flow, and at what seasons, or bury themselves under ground, or petrify and incrust, or produce any other extraordinary effects?

14. Are there any mineral springs, frequented or not; at what seasons of the year reckoned best, and what distempers are they frequented for? What are their qualities, virtues, weight, and analysis; and what cures attested or wrought by them?

15. Are there any hot waters or wells for bathing, and for what distempers frequented? any wells or streams formerly accounted holy?

16. Are there any lakes, meers, pools, or water-falls; what their depth and height; where do they rise, and whither do they run?

17. Are

17. Are there any subterraneous rivers, which appear in one place, then sink into the earth, and rise again?

18. Are there any mills on the rivers, and to what uses are they employed?

19. What is the proportion of arable, and meadow or pasture?

20. What are the chief produce of the lands, and in what proportion?

21. What is the general price paid for lands, arable, meadow, pasture, &c.

22. What sort of manure is chiefly used for the land, and what is the price of it on the spot?

23. What are the methods of tillage; what sorts of ploughs, and other instruments of husbandry are used; or have any new methods of cultivation been introduced?

24. What experiments have been made in agriculture, gardening, or the management of orchards, vineyards, hop-grounds, woods, or underwoods, cattle, poultry, bees, or fish-ponds?

25. Does the parish produce any quantities of timber, of what sort; and what are the prices on the spot per load or ton?

26. What trees thrive best, or are most common?

27. What plants, shrubs, grains, mosses, grasses, trees, fruits, flowers, are peculiar or most common? what uses are they applied to, and what their virtues?

28. Are there any and what quantities of saffron, woad, teasels, or other vegetables of that sort, growing in the parish; and what prices do they sell for on the spot?

29. Are there any hop or cherry gardens, or vineyards? and what is the price of their produce on the spot?

30. Are there any apple or pear orchards in the parish; what kind of cyder or perry is made, and at what sold for per hoghead on the spot?

31. Is the parish remarkable for breeding any cattle of remarkable qualities, colour, size, value, or number, and how sold; with other general observations?

32. Are



32. Are any quantities of sheep raised or fed in the parish ; and on what do they chiefly feed ?

33. What is the nature of the air ; is it moist or dry, clear or foggy ; healthy, or subject to produce agues, fevers, or other disorders ; and at what time is it reckoned most so, and by what probable cause ?

34. A register of weather and general state of the air for one year at least, kept by different persons, with incidental remarks, on the plan of " The Naturalists Journal," by the Hon. Daines Barrington.

35. What are the kinds of birds, insects, or reptiles, common or rare ?

36. What sorts of fish do the rivers produce, what quantities, what are their prices on the spot, and in what seasons are they best ?

37. What is the height of the mountains or hills, and what observations have been made on them ?

38. Are there any remarkable caves or grottos, or other openings in the earth, natural or artificial ?

39. Are the people of the country remarkable for make, size, strength, complexion, longevity, or any bodily or natural qualities ? or have there been any exceptions to the general rules in their several cases ?

40. What strange accidents, wonderful events, or extraordinary diseases and cures, have happened ; or uncommon deaths, discoveries of murder, apparitions ; what legends and traditions obtain about them, or what their attestation ?

41. Is any part of the parish subject to inundations or land floods, or to be overwhelmed by torrents of sand, and their effects ?

42. Hath there been any remarkable mischief done by thunder and lightning, storms, whirlwinds, or earthquakes ?

43. Are there any remarkable echoes ?

44. Have any remarkable phænomena or meteors been observed in the air ?

*If the Parish is on the SEA COAST.*

45. Is the shore flat, sandy, high, or rocky, and the encroachment or returns of the sea on it?

46. What are the courses of the tides on the shore, or out at sea, the currents at a mile's distance, and other things worthy remark?

47. What kind of fish are caught there, in what quantity, at what prices sold, when most in season, how taken, and to what market sent?

48. What number of fishing vessels, of what sort, how navigated, and what number of hands are there in the parish?

49. How many ships, and of what burthen, belong to the parish?

50. What are the names of the creeks, bays, harbours, headlands, sands, rocks, or islands, near the coast?

51. What sea animals, plants, sponges, corals, shells, &c. are found on or near the coast?

52. Are any remarkable sea weeds used for manure, or curious on any other account?

53. Are there any remains of piers, camps, batteries, block-houses, or other works, on the cliffs or shore; or any extraordinary caverns under them?

54. Have there been any remarkable battles or sea fights near the coast, any remarkable wrecks or accidents, which can give light to any historical facts?

55. What light-houses, or beacons?



7

THE  
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES  
OF  
TUNSTALL  
IN KENT.

BY THE LATE



EDWARD ROWE MORES, F.A.S.

FAITHFULLY PRINTED FROM THE AUTHOR'S MS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED, BY THE EDITOR,

MEMOIRS of Mr. MORES.



HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

TWINS LANE

IN KENT

BY THE REV.

EDWARD LOWE, M.A.

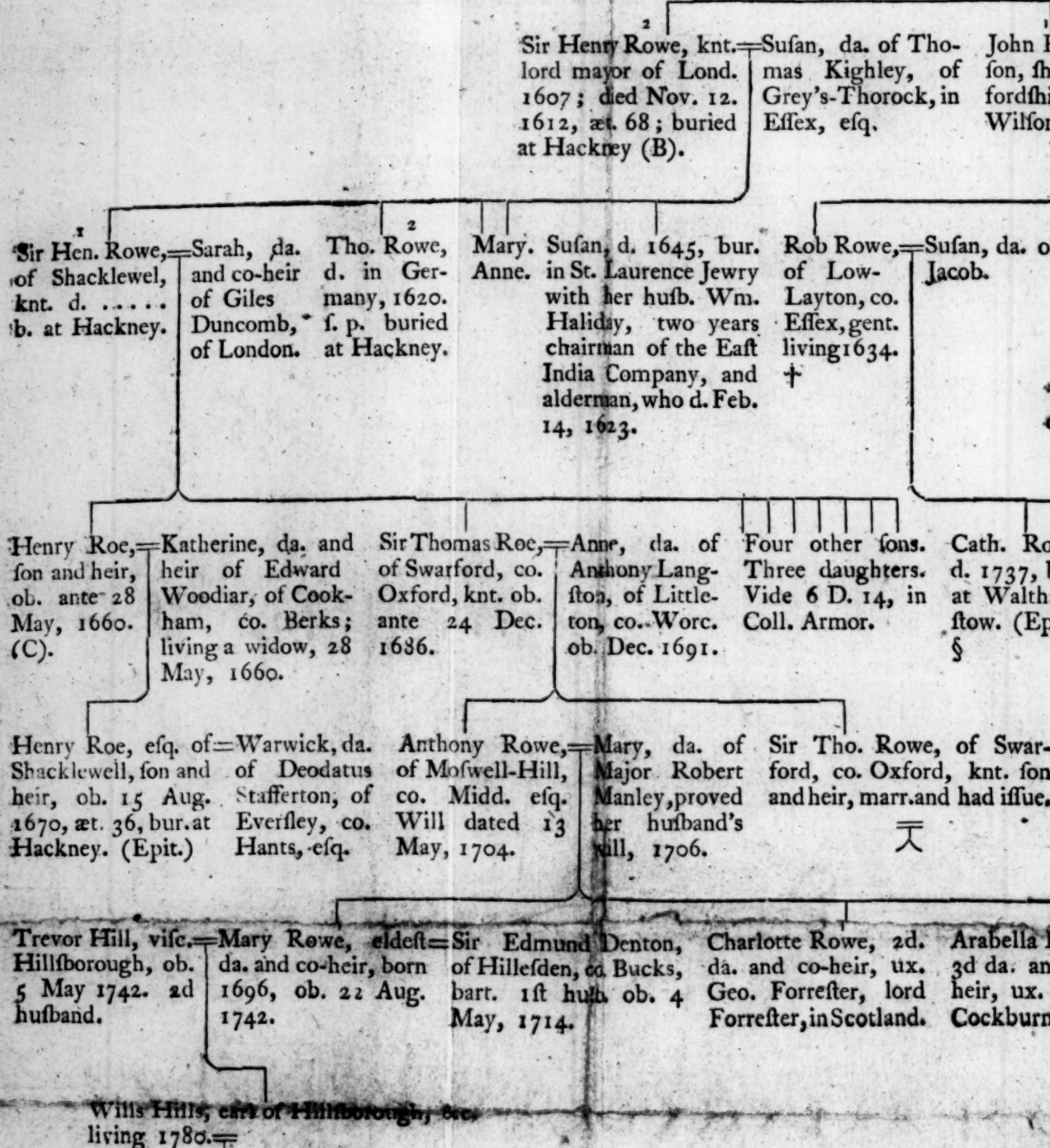
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TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED BY THE EDITOR

MEMOIRS OF MR. LOWE

# P E D I G R E E   O F   E D

Sir Thomas Rowe, knt. lord mayor of London, 1568, in which year he purchased Highgate in Walthamstow, Essex; died 18 Sept. 1612, bur. in his chapel at Hackney. (A)



\* \* See a curious pedigree of the Rowe family, I. 9—58, and the pedigree of Sir W.

\* Arg. on a chevron B. between 3 trefoils party per pale G. and B. 3 bezants. Crest, a stag's h.

† C. 21—133. in Coll. Arm.

‡ C. 12—64 in Coll. Arm.

§ A quatrefoil in a lozenge.

|| In a lozenge, baron, A. on a fess coupé G. between 3 heath-cocks, S. a gerbe O. *Mores*, im

¶ Arms on his atchievement in Walthamstow church, baron, *Mores*, quartering the two coa gutte A. *Bridgeman*.

(A) A monument with a knight in armour and his lady kneeling, but for the most part hid by a gal stands against the south wall of the south aisle of Hackney church.

Under the knight this inscription in capitals :

Sir Thomas Rowe lieth buried feare,  
Of London knight and alderman;  
Who late was mayre and rule did beare  
To right the cause of every man.  
A merchante venturer was hee,  
Of Merchante Tailors compnie;  
A citizen by birth also,  
And eke his wife dame Marie Rowe.

Under her :

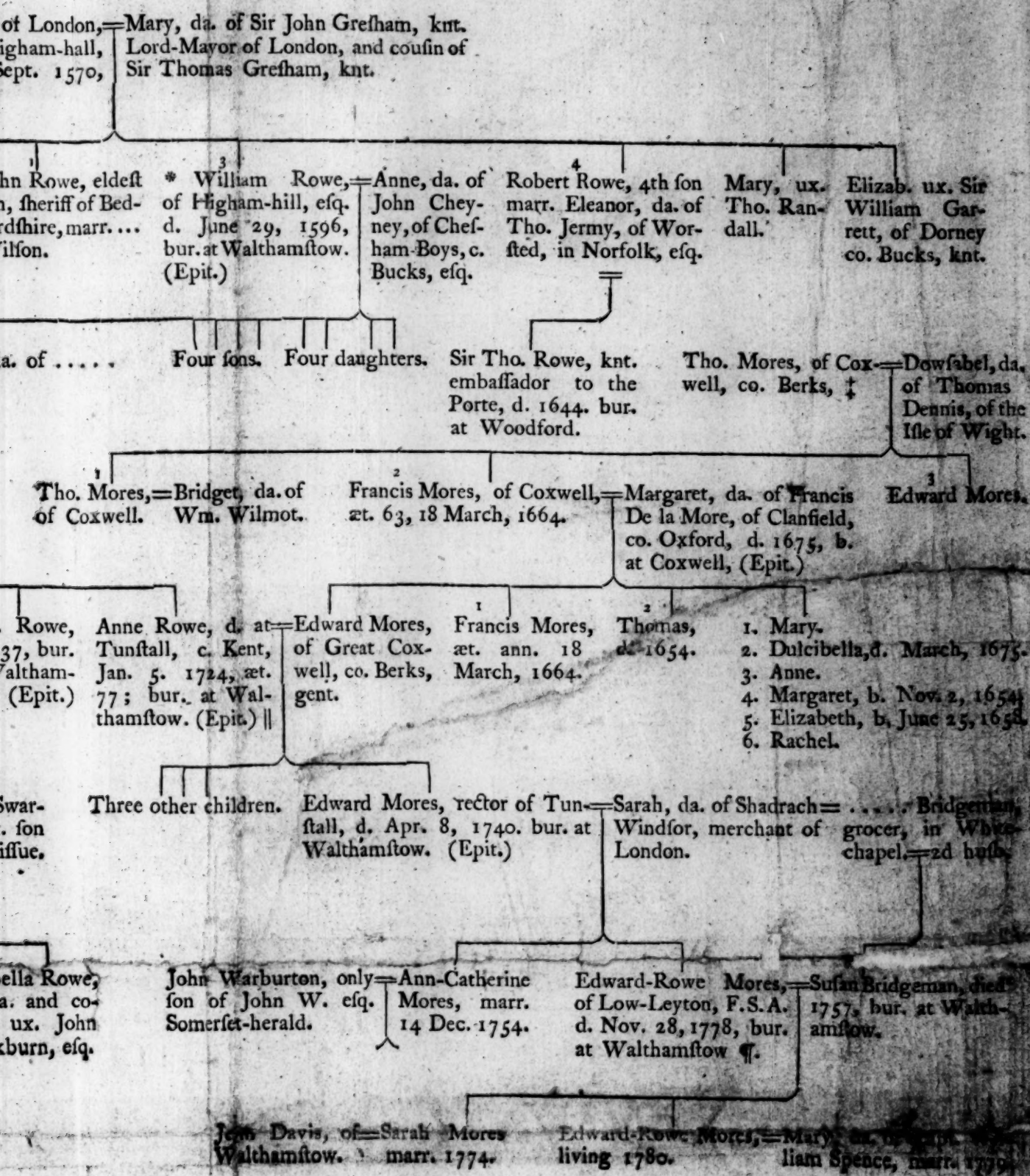
In wed[locke one and thirtie y<sup>ears</sup>  
They [did continue man and] wife;  
Al[even children she did beare]  
[But five of them have left this lyfe,  
And fixe of them do yet remaize],  
Fower [of them sonnes and] daughters twaine  
Her soule [we hope with God in] blest,  
And do[th remaine in Abraham's] brest.

The words in hooks being hid by a pillar of the gallery are supplied from Strype. The coat was Sable, a che charged with three bezants between as many cinquefoils.

(B) In a chapel at the east end of the south aisle of Hackney church against the south wall, is a large hand monument to Sir Henry Rowe, who built this chapel. His figure in armour, mantle and ruff, bareheaded, k under an arch, as does his lady in a ruff, a mantle with enormous furred sleeves, and a gold chain, under ano Under him kneel three sons in gowns and ruffs; the middle one bearded: under her three daughters in ruffs. fore him a helmet; before her a bible on desks.



# WARDROWE MORES.



William Rowe, knt. lord-mayor of London, C. 24—486, 6 D. 14—241. all in Coll. Armer.

ag's head couped G. Rowe.

es, imp. G. a quatrefoil O. Rowe.

two coats of Rowe the quatrefoil, and trefoils as above; femme S. 10 plates, on a chief A. a lion passant S.

a gallery:

Under him this inscription in Roman capitals:

Heer (under fine of Adam's first defection)  
Rests in the hope of happie resurrection,  
Sir Henry Rowe (sonne of Sir Thomas Rowe,  
And of dame Mary, his deer yolk fellowe)  
Knight and right worthy (as his father late)  
Lord Maior of London, with his vertuous mate.

Under her:

Dame Susanne (his twice fifteen years and seaven  
Their issue five (surviving of eleaven)  
Fower named heer in their fower names fore past,  
The fift is found if eccho found the last.  
Sad orphans all but most their heire most debtors  
Who built them this, but in his heart a better.

Quam pie obiit, anno salutis 1612, die Novembris 12, Etatis 68.

Over him in the spandrils of the arch the arms of London, and the Mercers Company: over her the arms of the Merchant Taylors. Over him above; Gules, a quatrefoil O. Rowe imp. Arg. a fess Sable, Eighteene above a void shield impaled. Between them above quarterly, 1. Rowe. 2. A chevron Az. between two pale Gules and Az. Rowe. 3. Az. a chief Or. over all a lion rampant A. billete S. Goulden. 4. G. and Az. 3 fleurs de lis, A. Holland. 5. Ermine on a chief G. 3 sinister hands coupe A. M. 6. G. on a cross engrailed G. a crescent Or. Haute. 7. G. a lion statant guardant Or, crowned A. 8. G. between two cottises nebule S. Surrender. 9. Or a fleur de lis S. Palmer. 10. G. 3 sinister hands coupe A. 11. Or. 3 bars S. 12. Gules within a border Az. 3 lions rampant Or. head coupe G. with a crescent for difference. The shields over the children are so much defaced that it is hard to make out the chevrons on the baron and femme side alternately. From the inscription it should seem that the children were once over their heads.

(C) An altar tomb at the east end of the chapel has the following inscription in capitals:

"In memoriam Henrici Rowe de Shacklewell in co. Middlesex, armig. qui duxit in uxorem ...  
"verton unam e filiis Deodati Staverton de Everley in comitat. Southampton, armig. obiit 15 ...  
"Dom. 1670, & †. suæ 36. Posuit hoc illi moestissima conjux."

This chapel is now the property of Wills Hills, earl of Hillsborough, in right of his mother ...  
and co-heir of Anthony Rowe, of Moswell-hill, co. Middlesex, and of North-Aston, co. Oxford ...  
brother sold the manor of Shacklewell to Mr. Tyfen, the present lord, but reserved to his ...  
place, in which he was deposited not many years ago, having been supported by the contributions of the ...



## MEMOIRS of the AUTHOR.

**E**DWARD-ROWE MORES, M. A. F. S. A. descended from an antient family, which had been seated from the beginning of the sixteenth century at Great Coxwell\*, in the county of Berks, and allied by his grand-mother to that of Rowe, which had been settled at Higham-Bensted in Walthamstow, in the county of Essex, ever since the middle of the same century†, was born  
January

\* Thomas Mores.

Francis Mores. = Margaret De la Moor.

Thomas, died 1654.	Margaret, born Nov. 2, 1654.	Elizabeth, <sup>born</sup> June 25, 1658.	Dulcibella, died March, 1675.
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Another branch of this family was seated at Langford in the same county, from 1552 to 1602. *Excerpta ex Registris paroch. p E. R. Mores*, among his Coxwell collections, in the hands of Mr. Gough, who has also six plates engraved at his expence for a history of this parish.

† Higham-Bensted manor, in Walthamstow parish, was the seat of the Rowe's from 1568, when it was purchased by Sir Thomas Rowe, lord mayor of London that year, who died 1570<sup>1</sup>, and was buried in Hackney church in a chapel built by him, as was also his son Sir Henry, lord mayor of London 1607, who died 1612, and his grandson Henry, all successively lords of the manor of Shaklewell. Susan daughter of the last Henry married William Haliday, alderman of London and chairman of the East India company, who died 1623, and was buried in St. Lawrence Jewry with his wife (who died 1645) and two daughters. (*Strype's Survey of London*, l. b. 3. p. 57.) Their four monuments, and a view of Higham hall, were engraved at the expence of Mr. Mores, whose grandmother was of this family.

<sup>1</sup> Morant's Essex, l. 35. He married Mary daughter of Sir John, and cousin to Sir Thomas Gresham; Robert his younger son was father to Sir Thomas Rowe ambassador from James I. to the Mogul and the Porte, who died 1644, and is buried at Woodford.

January 13, 1730, at Tunstall in Kent, where his father was

In the north aisle of Walthamstow church is a family vault of the Mores and Rowes, over which are these inscriptions on flat stones :

Here lyeth the body of Mrs.  
Catherine Rowe sifter to Mrs.  
Ann Mores mentioned on the  
adjacent monument; who departed  
this life Nov. 10<sup>th</sup> 1737.  
She by her last will & testament  
ordered to be buried near to the  
grave of her said dear sifter, and to  
have inscribed on her tomb stone  
the prayer of the humble Publican  
Luke xviii. 13.

*God be merciful to me a sinner.*

On the top of the stone a quatrefoil in a lozenge. *Rowe.*

On an oval marble monument against the fourth side of the north aisle is this inscription :

Near this place  
lyeth interred the body  
of Mistrefs Anne Mores daughter  
of Robert Rowe Esq. the eldest  
surviving son of Sir William Rowe of  
Higham Hill in this parish Knight. She  
was married to Edward Mores of Great  
Coxwell in the county of Berks, Gent, by  
whome she had four children, but of them  
only remains her entirely devoted & affectionate son Edward Rector of Tunstall in Kent, who in memory of her, the most tender and indulgent yet prudent and best of Mothers exemplary for all the duties of a truly humble devout & zealous christian, hath erected this monument.

She died at the parsonage of Tunstall  
aforesaid, Jan. the fifth A. D. MDCCXXIV. aged  
LXXVII years & XI days.

*Psalms xxxv. 14. I went heavily as one  
that mourneth for his mother.*

rector

rector for near 30 years\*. He was educated at Merchant Tay-

Here also lyes the body of the above named Edward  
Mores who died on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of April 1740 in Grace  
Church street London & whose especial desire  
it was to be buried in the same grave with his  
said dearest mother.

In a lozenge, *Mores* impaling *Rowe*.

On a brass plate set in stone against the wall of the Monox chapel at Walthamstow  
is this inscription, with the arms of Rowe:

"Gulielmus Rowe de Higham hill in comitatu Essex, generosus, Thomæ Rowe  
militis filius natu tertius, Oxonii in Collegio Merton optimarum artium studiis præ-  
clare institutus cum summa laude, non solum domi magistri in artibus adeptus est dig-  
nitatem, sed etiam foris in Germania & Gallia ob summam eruditionem et pietatem,  
viris eruditis, præcipue autem Immanueli Tremellio & Theodoro Bezae longe cha-  
rissimus fuit. In matrimonium duxit Annam Cheyney de Chesham Boys in comitatu  
Buckingham armigeri filiam. Beneficus erat in pauperes, et in omnes pro facultatibus  
suis hospitalis. Pacem et coluit ipse & aliis ut eam mutuis officiis confirmaret  
auctor fuit. Quum pecunia ad usus publicos exigeretur, ne major quam pro rata  
portione vicinis suis imperaretur diligenter curavit, et imperatae ne tenuiores exhauriri  
sequeretur bonam partem ipse dissolvit: denique et suis et alienis veræ pieta-  
tis & virtutis exemplar proposuit. Demum vitæ honestæ et pie transactæ parem for-  
titus exitum, ipsi jucundum, amicis et vicinis luctuosum, Junii 29<sup>o</sup> die obiit 1596.

Thoma patre fatus, Gulielmus Roüs eodem

Qui Londinenfi Prætor in urbe fuit,

Notus homo patriis, externis notus in oris,

Tanta doctrina cognitione fuit.

Pacis amans, Pietatis amans, populoque benignus,

Cui locus nullo tempore clausus erat.

Natis quinque Pater, natabus quatuor: isto

Commisit moriens ossa tegenda solo.

\* See an account of him, p. 58. He married the sister of Mr. Windsor, an  
eminent undertaker, in Union Court, Broad Street. His father was Edward  
Mores of Great Coxwell, in the county of Berks, where his grandfather Francis  
died, and is buried in the chancel, on the south wall of which the following epitaph  
is erected to his and his wife's memory:

Here lieth the body of  
Margret the loveing  
wife of Francis Mores of  
Great Coxwell Gentleman.  
Shee wase the mother of ten  
children, viz. four sonnns,  
fix daughters, and the  
two and twenty child of

Francis Moore of Clanfield in the  
county of Oxford, esq. and of  
Mary his wife. she deceased  
This life in hope of a better  
The eleventh day of Septem-  
ber in the yeare of our  
Lord God 1675.



for's School\*; and admitted a commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, June 24, 1746. While he resided at Oxford, 1746, he assisted in correcting an edition of Calasio's Concordance†, intended by Jacob Ilive‡, a crazy printer, who afterwards associated with the Rev. William Romaine, and published this Concordance in 4 volumes folio, 1747. Before he was twenty, Mr. Mores published at Oxford in 4to. 1748, "*Nomina & Insignia gentilitia Nobilium Equitumque sub Edvardo primo rege militantium*;" the oldest treasure, as he styles it, of our nobility after Domesday and the Black Book of the Exchequer. He had also printed, except notes and preface, a new edition in 8vo. of Dionysius Halicarnassensis "*de claris Rhetoribus*," with vignettes engraved by Green, the few copies of which were sold after his death. In 1752 he printed in half a 4to. sheet, some corrections made by Junius in his own copy of his edition of Cædmon's Saxon paraphrase of Genesis, and other parts of the Old Testament, Amstelod. 1655; and in 1754 he engraved 15 of the drawings from the MS. in the Bodleian library. The title of these plates is "*Figuræ quædam antiquæ ex Cædmonis monachi paraphraseos in Genesim exemplari pervetusto in bibliotheca Bodleiana adservato delineatæ; ad Anglo-Saxonum mores, ritus, atque ædificia seculi, præcipue decimi, illustranda in lucem editæ. Anno Domini MDCCLIV.*" These plates are now in the possession of Mr. Gough.

In 1752 he was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and two years after was one of a committee for examining

\* Mr. Mores had made a few collections for a history of this school, and lists of persons educated there. A view of it was engraved by Mynde, in 1756, for Maitland's edition of "*Stowe's Survey*," 1756, inscribed "*Scholæ Mercatorum Scissorum Lond. facies orientalis. Negatam à Patronis D. Scholaris, Edv. Rowe Mores, arm. A. M. S. A. S.*"

† See his "*Dissertation on Founders*," p. 64.

‡ Of whom, see more in the *Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer*, 4to. p. 130.

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the Minute-books of that society, with a view to selecting from thence papers proper for publication\*.

Being intended for orders by his father, he took the degrees of B. A. May 12, 1750, and M. A. Jan. 15, 1753; before which time he had formed considerable collections relative to the Antiquities, &c. of Oxford, and particularly to those of his own college, whose archives he arranged, and made large extracts from, with a view to its history. He had engraved three plates of the Black Prince's apartments there, since pulled down, drawn and engraved by that very ingenious artist B. Green. Twenty-eight drawings at his expence, by the same hand, of antient gates, halls, &c. since ruined or taken down, are now in the possession of Mr. Gough, as also some collections for a History of Godstow nunnery, by Mr. Mores, for which a plate of its ruins was engraved, and another of Iffley church†. His MSS. relative to his own College, with his collections about All Souls College, fell after his death into the hands of Mr. Astle, who has presented the former to Mr. Price of the Bodleian Library.

Mr. Mores appears to have assisted Mr. Bilson in his burlesque on the latter society, published in a folio sheet, intituled, "Proposals for printing by subscription, the history of the Mallardians," treating them as a set of stupid *bon vivans*; at least he may be presumed to have contributed the prints of a cat said to have been

\* A more numerous committee were appointed for the same purpose 1762. But still the publication lingered till 1770, when the first volume of the *Archæologia* appeared. Many valuable Dissertations and Communications still remain unselected from the early Minute-books.

† Other plates engraved at Mr. Mores' expence were four of antique seals, two silver coins of Richard and John, found in digging the foundation of the new town-hall at Oxford. These coins are inscribed IOHAES ----- Rev. --- ONETA MER-  
IIARI --- ICI --- Rev. MONETA MERTVN; and are now in the hands of Mr. Burrell. A seal found near Canterbury in the possession of Edward Jacob, mayor of Feversham, 1750; another of Dunscoft, cell to Roche abbey in the county of York, in the hands of Mr. Warburton; another of William Bate, master of St. John Baptist's hospital; near the old castle at Carlisle, in those of Dr. Ducarel.

starved

starved in their library, and of two antient grotesque busts carved on the south wall of the college, the plates of which were in his possession.

When Mr. Mores left the university he went abroad, and is reported to have taken orders; but whether this tradition has any better foundation than his affectation of wearing his academical habit, and calling it that of a Dominican friar, we do not pretend to vouch. It has been said that he entered into deacon's orders in the church of England, to exempt himself from serving civil offices. Thus much however is certain, that in the letters of administration granted to his son, on his dying intestate, he is styled "the *Rev. Edward-Rowe Mores, D. D.*" but from what bishop he received ordination we have not yet discovered. On his return to London, he resided some years in the Heralds' College, intending to have become a member of that Society, for which he was extremely well qualified by his great knowledge and skill in heraldic matters; but altering his plan, he retired about 1760 to Low Leyton, in which village he had resided some time before, and while he was churchwarden there considerably improved the church. Here, on an estate left him by his father, he built a whimsical house on a plan, it is said, of one in France.

In 1759 he circulated queries for a parochial History of Berkshire, but made no considerable progress. His collections on that subject are now in the possession of Mr. Gough.

The Equitable Society for assurance on lives and survivorship by annuities of 100*l.* increasing to the survivors, in six classes of ages from 1 to 10—10 to 20—20 to 30—30 to 40—40 to 50—50 to the extremity of life, owes its existence to Mr. Mores. It had been first suggested and recommended in lectures in 1756, by Mr. James Dodson, mathematical master at Christ's hospital, and author of the "Mathematical Repository," who had been refused admission into the Amicable Society on account of his age; but he dying November 23, 1757, before his design was  
3 completed,



completed, except the plan of reimbursement to him and his 54 associates, Mr. Mores undertook to apply for a charter in 1761, but failing of success, he, with 16 more of the original subscribers, resolved to persevere in establishing their society by deed. It was hereby provided that Mr. Mores should be perpetual director, with an annuity of 100*l*. He drew up and published in 1765, "A short account of the Society," in 8vo. (of which a seventh edition with additions was printed in 1767), "The Plan and Substance of the Deed of Settlement," "The Statutes," "Precedents of sundry Instruments relating to the Constitution and Practice of the Society, London, 1766," 8vo. The "deed of settlement, and the declaration of trust, 1768," "A list of the policies and other instruments of the society, as well general as special," 8vo; but some disputes arising between Mr. Mores and the original members of this society, he separated from them that year. There were printed, "Papers relating to the disputes with the charter fund proprietors in the Equitable Society, by order of a general court held the 3d day of November, 1767, for the use of those assured on the lives of others, who shall apply for the same, 1769," 8vo. This society still subsists, and their office is in Bride-street, near Black-Friars bridge, to which it was removed from Nicholas lane, Lombard street, 1775\*. All Mr. Mores's papers on this subject are now in the hands of Mr. Astle.

\* It assures any sums or reversionary annuities on any lives, for any number of years, as well as for the whole continuance of the lives, at rates settled by particular calculations, and in any manner that may be best adapted to the views of the persons assured: that is, either by making the assured sums payable certainly at the failure of any given number of lives, or on condition of survivorship, and also by taking the price of the assurance in one present payment, or in annual payments, during any single or joint lives, or any terms less than the whole continuance of the lives. The plan of this society is so extensive and important, that, if due care is taken, it may prove a very great public benefit. Price on Reversionary Payments, 1771, p. 128, who proposes some improvements on this plan.

In the latter part of life, Mr. Mores (who had long turned his thoughts to the subject of early Printing) began to correct the useful publication of Mr. Ames\*. On the death of Mr. John James of Bartholomew Close (the last of the old race of letter-founders) in June, 1772, Mr. Mores purchased all the curious parts of that immense collection of punches, matrices, and types, which had been accumulating from the days of Wynkyn de Worde to those of Mr. James. From these a large fund of entertainment would probably have been given to the curious, if the life of Mr. Mores had been prolonged. His intentions may be judged of from his valuable "Dissertation on Typographical Founders and Founderies." As no more than 80 copies of it were printed, it will at least be considered as a typographical curiosity. Mr. Nichols, who purchased the whole impression, has subjoined a small Appendix to it.

Mr. Mores was a most indefatigable collector, and possessed great application in the early part of his life, but in the latter part gave himself up to habits of negligence and dissipation, which brought him to his end by a mortification in the 49th year of his age, at his house at Low Leyton, Nov. 28, 1778. His large collection of curious MSS. and valuable library of books were sold by auction by Mr. Paterfon in August following. Of the former his "History and Antiquities of Tunstall in Kent†," the only papers that were completed for the press, and for which he had engraved a set of plates out of the many drawings taken at his expence, was purchased at the sale by Mr. Nichols, who has now given it to the publick as a specimen of parochial antiquities, which will shew the ideas of this industrious Antiquary, and his endeavour to

\* Mr. Nichols has a transcript of his few corrections on that book.

† Several Visitations of Kent, with large additions by Mr. Mores, were purchased by Mr. Haisted.



## [ xxv ]

make even the minutest record subservient to the great plan of national history. Several books of English antiquities with his MS. notes, and the most valuable part of such of the MSS.\* and scarce tracts as relate to our local antiquities, were purchased by Mr. Gough. Mr. Astle purchased his epitome of the Registers of the See of Canterbury, preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, beginning with the first Register called Peckham, A. D. 1279, and ending with that of Archbishop Tenison in 1710; and his "*Excerpta ex Registris Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.*" 3 vols. 8vo; vol. I. containing extracts from wills in the Prerogative-office, from 1385 to 1533; vol. II. extracts from 1533 to 1561; vol. III. extracts from 1592 to 1660. To the first volume is prefixed a learned and curious dissertation concerning the authority of the Prerogative Court†, with the names of the several Registers. Mr. Astle has also his catalogue of the Rolls preserved in the Lambeth library, made in the year 1758; his collections for the History and Antiquities of the City of Salisbury, containing several curious particulars and transcripts of records, &c. with some short Annals of the University of Oxford, from 1066 to 1310; and a MS. in Latin intitled "*De Ælfrico Archiepiscopo Dorovernenfi Commentarius.*" Auctore Edwardo-Rowe Mores, A. M. Soc. Antiq. Lond. Soc." This last MS. is in the hand-writing of Mr. Mores, and seems to have been intended for publication. It contains ten chapters; the first seven relate to Archbishop Ælfric; Cap. 8. is intitled "*De Ælfrico Bata;*" Cap. 9. "*De Ælfrico Abbate Meildunensi;*"

\* Among these last were imperfect alphabetical lists of incumbents in Canterbury and Rochester dioceses, some corporation rentals for Salisbury, some other collections for which place, and several rolls of ancient deeds, were bought by Mr. Topham: the originals of Batteley's "*Antiquitates Rutupinæ,*" Ballard's "*Memoirs of illustrious Ladies,*" &c. Among the former, Browne Willis's "*Mitred Abbies,*" and Dr. Tanner's "*Notitia Monastica.*"

† By his intimacy with the late Mr. St. Eloy, one of the registers of the prerogative court, he got access to that office, and had thereby an opportunity of drawing up the above learned account.



Cap. 10. "De allis Ælfricis." An Appendix is subjoined, containing transcripts of Saxon charters and extracts from historians concerning Archbishop Ælfric.

Mr. Mores married Susannah daughter of Mr. Bridgman, an eminent grocer in Whitechapel, who was before his father-in-law by having married the widow of his father. By this lady, who died in 1767, and lies buried in the church yard at Walthamstow with the inscription given below\*, he had a daughter, Sarah, married in 1774 to Mr. John Davis, house painter at Walthamstow, who died before her father; and a son, Edward-Rowe, married in 1779 to Miss Spence. Mr. Mores' only sister was married in 1756 to Mr. John Warburton, (son of the late antiquary and Somerset herald John Warburton, esq.) who has resided at Dublin many years, and is now pursuivant of the court of exchequer in Ireland.

\* Susannæ Mores,  
Annorum triginta septem liberorum binorum matri  
amantissimæ, fidelissimæ, dilectissimæ.

Conjugi  
supremum mariti donum  
Mitem placide reddidit animam  
Derelictum

Luctu  
Fide solum leniendo obruens  
Octavo die Jan. Incarnat. Anno  
MDCCLXVII.

Mr. Mores was buried by her, and his atchievement in Walthamstow church has  
Quarterly 1. 4. Mores. 2 G. a Quatre foil O. 3. Rowe. Impaling Sab. 10 plates, on a  
chief A. a lion passant Sa. gutte A. Bridgeman.

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## P R E F A C E.

**T**WO reasons have induced the Editors to open their work with the following fragment of our topographical antiquities: its intrinsic merit as to the manner in which it is executed, which may make it serve as a plan for parochial descriptions, and the motive which led its compiler to draw it up. It was Mr. Mores's birth-place; his father had been rector many years, and the parish registers were drawn up on a plan conformable to the ideas of our industrious antiquary, and consistent with his endeavours to make even the minutest record subservient to the great plan of national history. In this view he published his "*Nomina & Insignia gentilitia nobilium equitumq; sub EDVARDO primo rege militantium,*" the oldest treasure, as he styles it, of our nobility after Domesday and the Black book of the Exchequer, comprehending both their titles and their arms, neither of which were classed in any other registers till the institution of the Heralds College under Richard III.

From the utility of such a record, the transition is obvious to every subordinate aid, from funeral monuments, parish registers, arms interspersed on or about buildings, &c. The second of these were first instituted by Thomas lord Cromwell, who, after the transports of reformation were a little subsided, could not but recollect the use of monastic registers and obituaries. It will admit of a doubt, whether these were so extensively useful as the register of the meanest parish at present:



but that the most copious parish register is capable of improvement we need only consult Mr. Bigland's excellent tract on the subject, where the plan of such improvement is so largely discussed. What effect penalties have had to make the entries in these registers exact, let the several acts of parliament from 1538 to 6 and 7 William III speak\*.

Modern epitaphs are much more genealogical than antient ones, and in innumerable instances descents supply the place of eulogies. These might be entered in registers, and whatever particulars of the parties buried, or of parochial history, an industrious incumbent or his representative could pick up. Great confusion of names might be prevented by attending to distinctions in baptismal and marriage entries.

These particulars Mr. Mores had the satisfaction to find in some degree attended to in TUNSTALL registers, of which he gave the following extract in the dedication to his book before cited, p. xxvii.

"Præfata fere omnia (says he) in registro de *Tunstall* in com.  
 "Canc. aliquatinus observata vides: quæ licet sit villa tantum,  
 "& nunc propter illicitam rectoris per decem annos absentiam  
 "vix digna sacerdotali videtur incola, fuit ampliffimarum olim  
 "familiarum habitaculum, prout monumenta plurima, plurima  
 "in fenestris depicta insignia adhuc ibidem visenda, plurimorum  
 "etiam sacrilegè direptorum reliquiæ palam commonstrabunt.

"Exemplar registri ex mente mea componendi hoc esto; è  
 "Tunstallensi decerptum & meis additamentis auctum.

1538 *Dr Symon Jennings parson of Tunstall was buried 27 Nov. [he has left behind him this memorial on the walls of the columbarie † belonging to the parsonage:*

\* Nash's Worc. I. 207.

† Which probably he built.

P R E F A C E.

v

1538.

**S. Jcnyns: pries pour luy.]**

- 1539 Sir William Crowmer kt died 20 Jul. and was buried 21: die D. [he was son of Sir James Cr. kt, & was Sheriff of Kent in the years 1503 & 1509.]
- 1545 Will. Rowe [son of Sir The. Rowe kt and Mary da. of Sir John Gresham kt] was borne uppon St Thomas eaven being the xxii day of Dec. ann. 1545. his Godfathers Sir William Tucker & Dr. William Harding, & Lady Anne Pargiter his godmother. [ex MS<sup>o</sup> penes me.]
- 1556 James Tonge, a good howseholder, aged 71, and worthy of perpetual memory, was buried 18 Oct.
- 1561 William Crowmer esq; [son of Sr William Cr. kt.] & Eliz. daughter of Sr John Guildeford kt. were married at Boughton Hallarde 1 Oct.
- 1562 James son of William [ & Eliz.] Crowmer was born, baptised and buried 25 Maij.
- 1568 John Long [son of Will. L. of Distock in this parish,] and Phyllis Bull [of Wiltson] were married 10 Jan.
- 1569 James son of William [ & Eliz.] Crowmer was born 24 Dec.
- 1584 Christopherus Webbes (S. L. B. filius Joh. W. de Gillingham in com. Cant. armigeri, in Coll. Secti Joh. Cantabr. (ut opinor) educatus,) rector ecclesiae Tunstallensis, [huc admissus per mortem Petri Pott rectoris ultimi qui 10 Oct. 1544 obiit, inductus i mens. ann. ab collatus die mens. an. ] legit articulos illi ad legendum injunctos 21 Febr. hora precum matutinarum, audientibus omnibus parochiis ann. R. R. Eliz. 27. coram his testibus subscriptis;—  
Will. Crowmer.  
Walt. Harlakenden.  
Will. Tonge.  
Sim. Tonge.  
& others.
- 1597 Frances [daugh. of John Somers, esq; and] wife of James Crowmer, esq; died [in childbed] 27 Apr.
- 1598 William Crowmer, esq; justice of the peace & quorum, died 12 Maij, aged 67, and was buried 18th.
- 1601 Hen. son of Walter & Sus. Harlakenden [of Wiltson in this parish] was buried 18 Oct. being flaine 15 of the same month towards evening. [aged 27.\*]

\* See Noy's Reports, p. 48.



1613 Sir James Cromer [Lt. son of Sr William and Eli: Cr. & high Sheriff of this county in the 2d year of the reign of his present maj.] died 27 Mart. [aged 44] and was buried 8 Apr. [under a noble monument, in the chapel on the S. side of the chancel, representing the statues of himself and Dame Martha his second lady praying before an altar: in the same attitude are represented, under Sr James, Frances his eldest daughter by a former wife; under lady Martha, Elizabeth, Martha & Christian their other daughters: with these inscriptions \*.]

Mr. Mores the same time gives due praise to two vicars who had inserted a series of their predecessors in their registers with memoirs of their lives: Mr. Johnson, vicar of Cranbrook, and Dr. Saunders, vicar of Blockley in Worcester diocese; to whom we may add Dr. Oakes, rector of Long Melford, Suffolk, who caused the names of all the preceding rectors he could collect from 1309 to himself to be inscribed on two marble tablets fixed up on each side of the chancel above the reach of injury.

So much may suffice for the original design of this little history. In its execution Mr. Mores may be fairly presumed to have exerted all that the *dulcedo natalis soli* calls forth. He professes to have drawn his materials chiefly from printed books. Had the compiler of the general history of that county, of which Tunstall makes so small a part, confined himself only to those sources, how much would he have improved that long-expected and voluminous work! But had he penetrated more intimately (for, notwithstanding the profession of the preface, scarce any such appear among his authorities) into the *κειμήλια* of records, inquisitions, chartularies, registers, and that fund of materials which are open to every diligent investigator, what a history of KENT, that county of Britain to which her first invader pays such a compliment, would have arisen under the pen of Mr. HASTED!

\* As inserted in p. 80, 81.



[ 1 ]

THE  
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES  
OF  
TUNSTALL.



CHAP. I.

*Of the Village of Tunstall, its Situation and Extent.*

THE village of Tunstall lies about the middle of the north side of Kent, agreeably and healthfully situated upon a rising spot of ground, and over sundry towns, villages, rivers, and the isle of Shepey lying beneath, it has a delightful prospect of the ocean, distant about 10 miles.

According to the civil division of this county, Tunstall is placed in the bailiwick and hundred of Milton, lathe of Scray, east division of the county, and upper division of justices in that lathe (a); and, according to the ecclesiastical division of the county, is in the deanry of Sittingbourne, and diocese of Canterbury (b).

Tunstall is surrounded by the parishes of Sittingbourne, Minstead, Bredgar, Borden, and Milton, (from the market-town of which name it is distant two miles to the south) is in compass about five miles, and contains near 856 acres of land; it is rated to the land-tax at *l. per ann.* and by a twelve-penny rate raises for the relief of the poor the sum of 28*l.* 14*s.*

(a) Kilburne, p. 278.

(b) Ibid.



The total amount of rents in the parish of Tunstall, 30 Maij, 1757, was computed at 594*l. per ann.* but this computation was made in some measure favourable to the occupiers; from thence, however, and from the known rents of certain of their lands a proportion being formed, the true yearly amount may be supposed to be 725*l. 4s. 8d.* nearly.

It has been before observed, that Tunstall is situated upon an ascent; and little doubt is to be made that this eminence of situation gave name to the place, the very name being sufficiently expressive of that eminence; for Dunstall (an appellation which still prevails among the vulgar), being translated from the language of our ancestors, points out to us *the high place*, or, *the place upon the hill* (c).

If we look into the antient state of this place, and carry ourselves back to the time of the general survey, the most distant period we can arrive at with any prospect of success, we shall find that Tunstall in the time of king Henry I. was little more than a private manor, not yet distinguished with the name and privileges of a parish, without a church (if so much may be concluded from the silence of Domesday book upon this head), subject to its temporal lord, and inhabited by nine villans (d), each of whom (a skilful antiquary (e) informs us) had a farm, and performed the works of husbandry for their lord.

The time when Tunstall was erected into a parish appears not; but whenever that was accomplished, it is sufficiently plain that a spirit of devotion, rather than the number of inhabitants, occasioned a church to be founded here; for so lately as the year 1557, the number of families residing here was no more than 16, and the number of parishioners threescore (f); since that time indeed these numbers have been augmented, and upon an exact account taken by myself June 2, 1757, the state of the place was this:

(c) From the Saxon *Dun* and *stæal*. (d) Lib. de Domesday. (e) Chauncy's Hertf. p. 12. (f) Archdeacon Harpsfield's Visitat. inter MSS. Tann.

Houfes (whereof one empty)	17
Families, - - -	20
Parifhioners, - -	115

whereof 53 are children, fo that in the fpace of 200 years Tunftall has nearly doubled the number of its inhabitants. Five teams are kept in this parifh.

## C H A P. II.

### *Of the capital Lords of Tunftall.*

THE moft early period which affords us information of a place fo obfcure as this, whereof I treat, is the reign of king Edward the Confeflor; at which time we read that Tunftall was held by OSWARD, a Saxon of rank and dignity, who had large poffeffions in the county of Kent, of which he was fheriff in the reign of that king.

Ofward, therefore, we are to look upon as the moft antient owner and capital lord of this place; an appellation which, according to the fenfe in which I fpeak, is not indeed ftrictly applicable to the times preceding the ingrefs of the Normans; but as he held Tunftall immediately of the crown, I chufe to mention him under this denomination.

The acceffion of William I. to the crown of England brought with it an almoft entire change in the government, customs, and ufages of this kingdom. But of all the alterations which were then introduced, none were more great or more fenfibly felt by our Saxon anceftors than the change of property which enfued thereon, and the new kind of tenure which was then impofed upon the eftates of this realm. For the Norman king, defirous of fecuring by policy what he had obtained by force



or fraud, dispossessed the English of their possessions, and distributed them amongst his Norman followers, at the same time subjecting their lands to a military tenure, and creating those feudal duties, conditions, and services, with which the nation was afterwards burthened for the space of 600 years.

Of those who attended the expedition of the duke of Normandy into England, no person was more eminently serviceable to him therein than Odo the bishop of Baieux, his half brother, a man formed by nature for a warfare very different from that to which he was engaged by his profession. For his signal services he was created by his brother earl of Kent, and enriched with a prodigious quantity of those lands which were then taken from their antient owners.

Tunstall was part of them; and at the time of the general survey, was held of the bishop of Baieux, by HUGO DE PORTE, being thus recorded in Domesday book :

" Hugo de Port ten de epo *TUNESTELLE* . p. III. solins

" . . . . . 7 dim se defd . Tra. ē. IIII . car'. In dñio sunt . II . car'.

" 7 IX . uilli cū . I . car'. 7 IX . serui . Silua . x . porc'. 7 salina de . XII .

" denar'. T.R.E. 7 post . ualeb'. VII . lib'. Modo . VIII . lib'.

" Osuard tenuit de rege . E."

Hugo de Port tenuit de episcopo *Tunestelle* pro III solinis . . . . . & dim' se defendebat. Terra est IIII car'. In dominico sunt II car' & IX villani cum I car' & IX servi. Silva x porc' & salina de XII denar'. Tempore Regis Edwardi & postea valebat VII lib'. modo VIII lib'. Osuard tenuit de Rege Edwardo.

But in the next reign Odo falling from his allegiance, and promoting a conspiracy against king William II. in behalf of Robert Curthose, then duke of Normandy, whom he wanted to advance to the throne of England, lost all his honours and vast power, and for ever abjured the kingdom: whereupon his lands, as I suppose, escheated to the crown; by which means the intermediate

intermediate dependence between the king and de Port being then extinguished, the latter and his posterity became the capital lords of this place, which they held of the crown in the same manner as Odo before had held it.

HUGO de Port was possessed of 67 lordships in the county of Southampton(g); and making Basing the head of his barony, Tunstall became dependent upon that manor, being held as parcel thereof, and apparently tenant thereto. To him succeeded HENRY de Port his son and heir, whose son and heir

JOHN de Port 12 Henry II. 1163 (b), upon the assessment of the aid for marrying the king's daughter, certified the knights fees he then held to be in number 55 de vet. feoff. & 2 de novo. To him succeeded

ADAM de Port his eldest son, constituted governor of the castle of Southampton, 15 John; but being afterwards accused for the death of king Henry II. he was thereupon adjudged to forfeit all his lands. His son

WILLIAM, rejecting the name of de Port, assumed the surname of S. JOHN, writing himself *Willielmus de S'co Jobanne fil. et b. Ade de Port*, and 15 John gave 500 marks to the king for livery of all the lands of Adam de Port his father; and moreover covenanted to provide, at his own proper costs, ten soldiers well fitted with horses and arms to serve the king for one whole year in Poitou.

ROBERT de S. John his son and heir succeeded; who dying about the 5th year of Henry III. 1263,

JOHN de S. John his son and heir had livery of his lands, who 10 Edward I. 1282, being in the expedition then made into Wales, had scutage of all his tenants in the counties of Hereford, Southampton, Kent, Suffex, Berkshire, and Warwickshire, who

(g) Dugd. Bar. I. 463.

(b) See the Red-book.



held of him by military service (i). He died 30 Edward I. 1302, leaving issue

JOHN de S. John his son and heir, who the next year doing his homage, had livery of the lords of his inheritance. He died the 14th of May, 12 Edward II. 1319, seised as capital lord of this place, which was held of him, as parcel of his manor of Basing, by *Stephen de Cobham* the younger, by the service incident to one knight's fee, and was then valued at the income of per annum. He left issue

HUGO de S. John his son and heir, aged 19 years at his father's death, who in the very next year died likewise, seised of the capital lordship in like manner of this place, which was then reckoned at per annum, leaving issue

EDMUND de S. John his son and heir, aged 4, who dying in his minority, and in ward to the king, 21 Edward III. 1348, his sisters MARGARET and ISABELL became his heirs. The former being the wife of John de S. Philibert, the latter of Henry de Burghersh, betwixt whom partition of the lands of their inheritance being made, the manor of Basing fell to

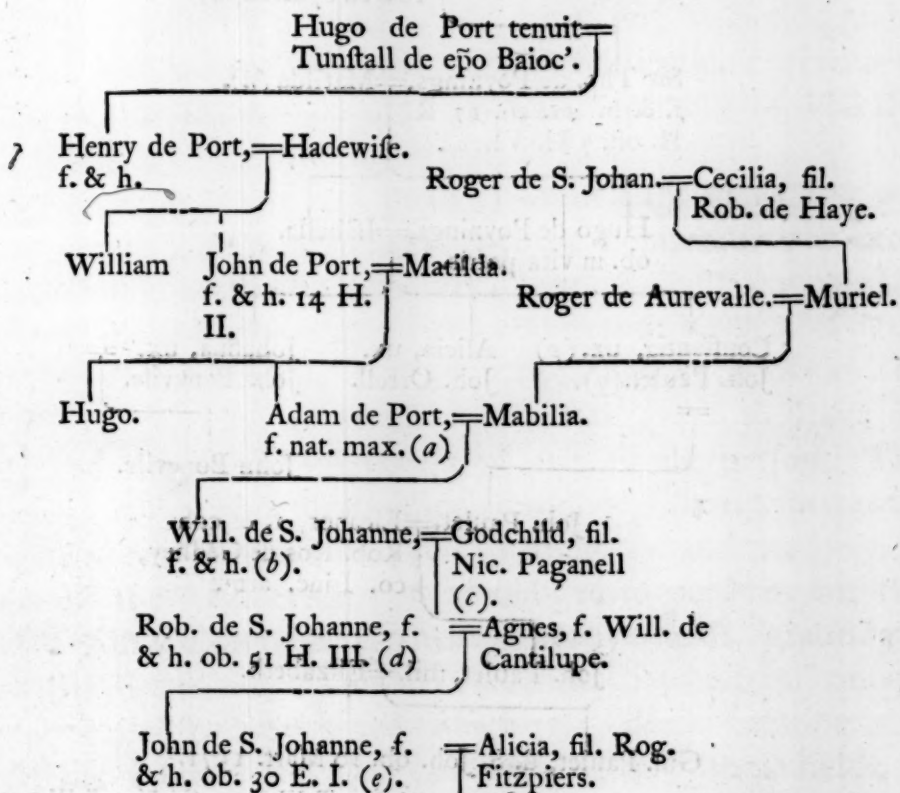
John de S. Philibert and the aforefaid Margaret, who dying the 19th of October, 35 Edward III. 1362, and her son and heir John in less than a month afterwards, the whole inheritance vested in Isabell her sister, then the wife of Lucas de Poynings, Henry de Burghersh her former husband being before dead; whereupon the said

LUCAS DE POYNINGS having issue by the said Isabell, and doing his homage, had livery of all those lands so descended to her. This Isabell, surviving both her husbands, died the 16th of October, 17 Richard II. 1394, seised in like manner of this place, which was held of her as one knight's fee by Sir Robert Knoles, knt. and was valued then at no more than , leaving

(i) Qu. Rot. de scutag. Wall.

Sir THOMAS DE POYNINGS, knt. lord afterwards Thomas lord St. John her son and heir, who died the 7th of March, 7 Henry VI. 1428, feised as capital lord of this place, which was holden of him as parcel of his manor of Basing by William Crowmer, and was then valued at , leaving *Constance* the wife of John Paulet, *Alice* the wife of John Orrell, and *John Boneville* his heirs, of whom Constance and Alice were the daughters of *Hugh* de Poynings his son, who died in the life-time of his father, and John Boneville the son of *Joanna* the third daughter of the said Hugh: Constance aged 20, Alice 19, and John Boneville 16, who had livery of the land of their inheritance 8 Henry VI.

P E D I G R E E O F P O R T .



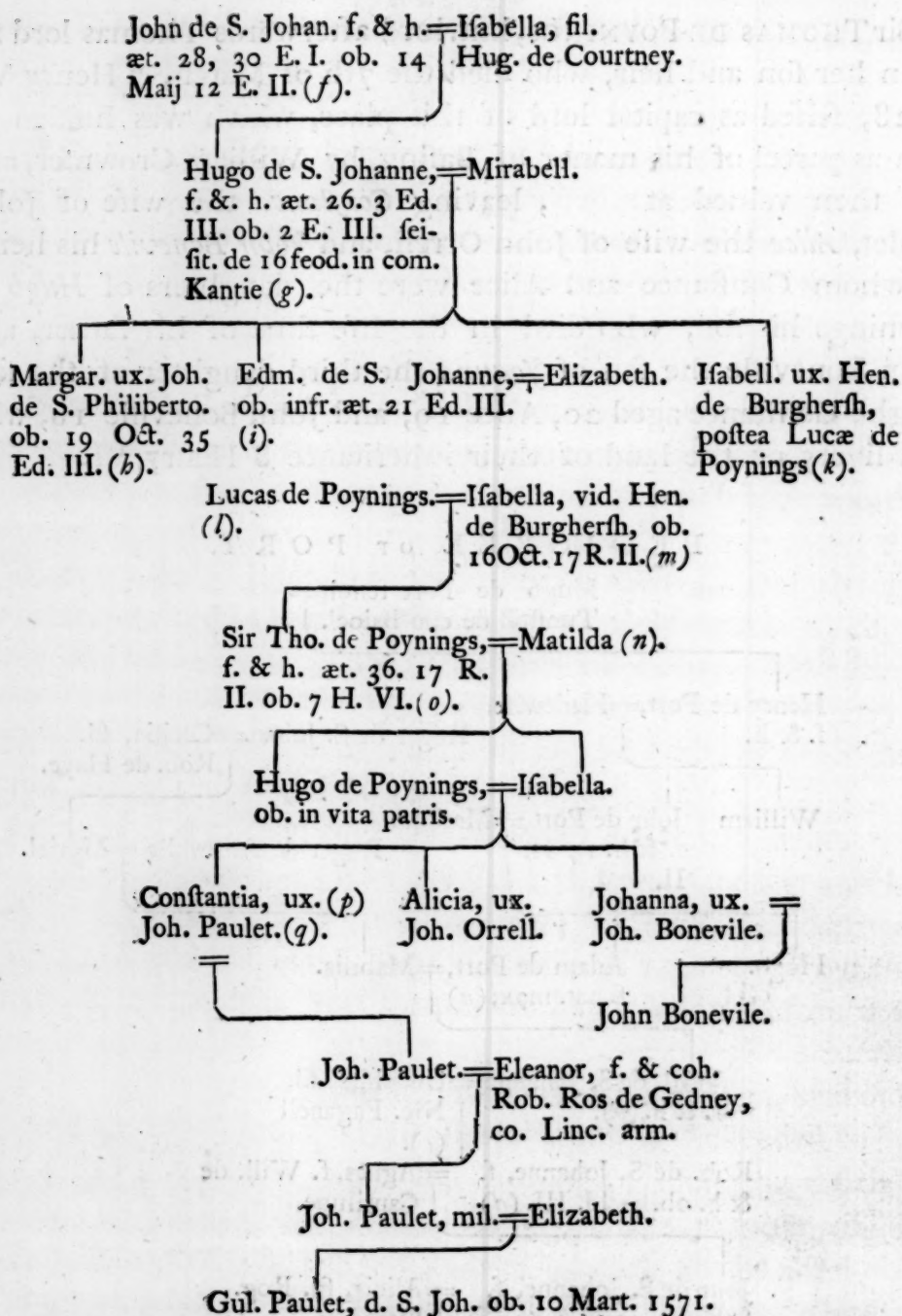
(a) Rot. Pip. 18 Joh.

(b) Fin. 15 Joh. m. 9. for livery of all his father's lands.

(c) Pat. 1 H. III. m. 2. grant of all his lands to Joh. Marechel. (d) Rot. Vasc. 38 H. III. m. 18. east lib. War.

(e) Clauf. 51. 51 H. III. m. 5. livery. Scutag. Wall. 10 E. I. m. 4. Efc. 30 E. I. n. 36.





(f) Fin. 30 E. I. m. 4. livery. Efc. 3 E. III. n. 67. (g) Efc. 11 E. III. n. 49. (b) Efc. 35 E. III. n. 49.  
(i) Clauf. 21 E. III. p. 2. m. 16. Partition of his lands, Clauf. 21 E. III. m. 10.  
(k) Clauf. 23 E. III. p. 1. m. 17. Clauf. 29 E. III. dorf. m. 21. Fin. 23 E. III. p. 1. m. 24.  
(l) Pat. 31 E. III. p. 3. m. 5. (m) Efc. 17 R. II. n. 45. (n) Fin. 17 R. II. m. 14.  
(o) Efc. 7 H. VI. c. 69. Clauf. 8 H. VI. m. 19. assign. dot. Efc. 31 H. VI. n. 28.  
(p) Efc. 21 H. VI. 22. (q) Fin. 8 H. VI. m. 18. lib.

## C H A P. III.

*Of the mesne lords of Tunstall.*

**I**N the preceding chapter I have briefly touched upon the changes introduced by the Normans, so far as was necessary for the perfect understanding of what I was then about to deliver: the same method I shall observe in this chapter likewise, wherein I propose to treat of the mesne lords of this place, or, to use a term more universally understood, the lords of the manor of Tunstall.

Though there are but few persons who have not a due notion of what is meant by a manor, yet every one is not acquainted with the nature and original of its constitution; points very necessary to be known by those who shall peruse, as well these, as other memoirs of the like nature.

To convey to them this piece of knowledge in as few words as may be, let it be remembered, that the Conqueror was exceedingly liberal to his Norman friends, insomuch that the whole kingdom was divided amongst a number of persons, each of whom, upon an equal partition, must at a moderate computation have possessed a quantity of land much too great to have been under the immediate inspection of any single person. Those, therefore, who had been thus enriched, partly because of the extent and distance of their possessions, and partly in alleviation of the services they were obliged to perform for them, made a further division of their respective lands, granting certain quantities to certain inferior tenants upon certain conditions and services to be performed therefore. These inferior tenants fixed their abode upon the lands which they thus held; but nevertheless made a further division of them: part they reserved to themselves for the use of their families by the name

C

of



of demefn lands, the remaining part they parcelled out amongst tenants ftill inferior to themfelves, and holding of them by fuch rents and fervices as they thought meet to impofe.

This laft fub-division is what we are now talking of, and what at this day we are to underftand by the term *manor*, fo named from the refidence of the lord thereon; who then, and in fome meafure now likewise, maintains a jurifdiction over thofe within his diftrict.

So that the mefne lords of Tunftall, though their title implies a fubjection, and to a lefs intelligent reader may convey an idea of inferiority, are nevertheless perfons of confiderable confequence: and to fuch as defire an acquaintance with the hiftory of this place, the account of them is of greater importance than that of any other perfons whatfoever; inafmuch as they were moft intimately connected therewith, and were immediately interefted in whatever could affect or concern the fame.

But in refpect to the mefne lords of this place, record has not been altogether fo favourable to us as we found it in the preceding chapter.

The next family that had any intereft here (as far as I have hitherto difcovered) was the ARSICS; and of them MANASSER Arfic is the firft whom I can with any certainty mention. He held of John de Port one knight's fee of the old feofment 12 Henry II (*k*).

His fon ALEXANDER Arfic, 8 Richard I. 1197, was difcharged of his fcutage upon the expedition then lately made into Normandy for his knights fees in this county (*l*).

To him fucceeded JOHN Arfic his fon and heir, who married Margaret daughter of Richard de Vernon; but he dying iffuelefs about the 7th year of king John's reign, 1206, ROBERT de Arfic his brother and heir gave one hundred pounds for his relief and

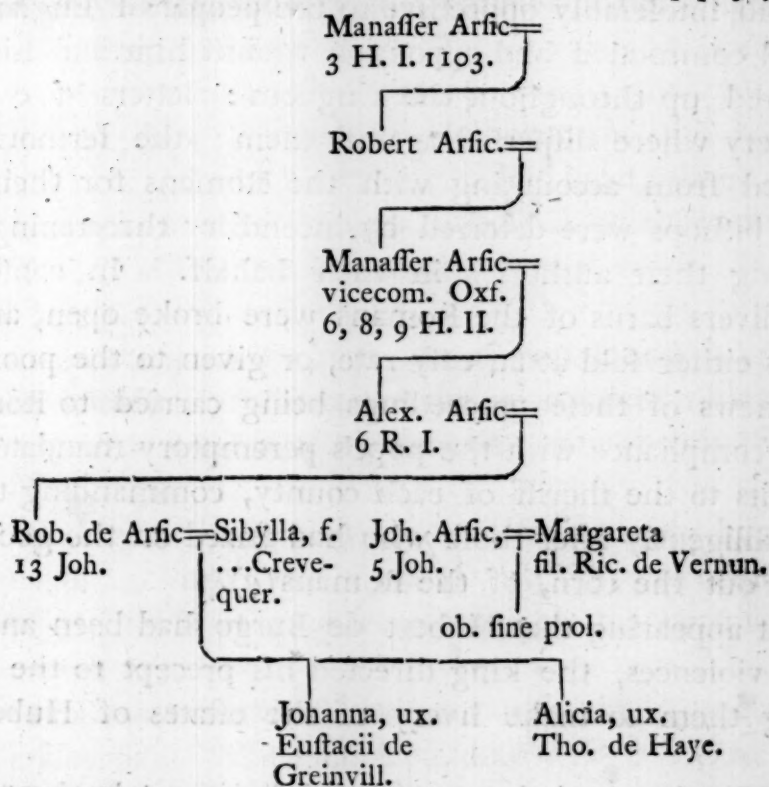
(*k*) Lib. Nig. Scacc. p. 73, ed. Hearne.

(*l*) Rot. Pip. 8 Ric. I. Kent.

livery of those lands which descended to him by the death of his said brother without issue; and had the king's precept to the sheriffs of Oxford and Kent accordingly (m).

# PEDIGREE OF MANASSER ARSIC.

Arms : A chief indented Gules or Sable. Rot. antiq. p. 589.



Of this Robert de Arsic(n) was the manor of Tunstall purchased by that most eminent person and unfortunate favourite  
 HUBERT

(m) Clauf. 6 Joh. m. 7.

(n) This Robert de Arsic married Sibylla daughter of — Crevequer, and dying left issue by her two co-heiresses, Johanna afterwards married to Eustace de Greinvill, and Alicia the wife of Thomas de Haye, who 29 Henry III. 1245, passed away all their interest in whatsoever descended to them from Robert de Arsic their father, unto Walter de Gray, archbishop of York. Dugd. Bar. I. 539.

Of



HUBERT DE BURGO, who obtained the king's confirmation thereof to himself and Margaret his fourth wife, the daughter of William king of Scotland, and their lawfully begotten heirs, September 14, 1227 (*o*).

Ann. 1232. At this time the pope's usurpations by exactions, provisions, disposing churches to aliens, and other innovations, became so intolerably oppressive to the people of England, that a general commotion and opposition against him and his agents was stirred up throughout the kingdom: letters of complaint were every where dispersed against them; the fermours were prohibited from accounting with the Romans for their rents; and the bishops were deterred by incendiary threatenings from interposing their authority in their behalf. In consequence hereof, divers barns of the Romans were broke open, and their corn was either sold at an easy rate, or given to the poor (*p*).

The news of these proceedings being carried to Rome, the king, in compliance with the pope's peremptory mandate, issued forth writs to the sheriff of each county, commanding them to enquire diligently after those who had seized on the goods, and threshed out the corn, of the Romans (*q*).

And it appearing that Hubert de Burgo had been an abettor of these violences, the king directed his precept to the sheriffs, requiring them to make livery of the estates of Hubert unto

Of the possessions thus granted, the manor of Tunstall should seem to have been part, which, as a certain French record informs us, was in the same year, amongst other things, given by the archbishop to his nephew Walter de Gray, sire de Rotherfeld. *Regist. Honor. de Richm.* p. 60. Upon what authority this assertion is grounded, I know not. Certain it is, that Hubert de Burgo had the king's confirmation of this manor previous to this gift of the archbishop; and yet equally certain it is, that the same king by his charter, dated at Westminster, 12th of June, 29th of his reign, did grant to Walter de Gray, the son of Robert de Gray, and nephew of Walter archbishop of York, all the right which he then had, or at any time might have, in the manors of Tunstall and Shepeye. *Cart. 29 Henry III. m. 1.* a difficulty which I have never yet been enabled to reconcile.

(*o*) *Cart. 11 Henry III. p. 2. m. 3.*

(*p*) *Mat. Par. p. 255.* See a fuller account of this matter in Fox's *Martyrol.* vol. I. p. 311.

(*q*) *Claus. 18 Henry III. m. 11.*

Robert Pafselewe of Pafselewe (*r*), to the end that out of the rents and issues thereof, those who had thus suffered might have satisfaction equal to their respective losses (*s*). And pursuant thereto, possession of those lands which he had lately purchased in Tunstall was delivered to Pafselewe for the said purpose (*t*).

The before-mentioned worthy person and faithful servant to the king, Hubert de Burgo, after variety of sufferings, ended his days at Banstede in Surry, 4 id. May, 1243, 27 Henry III. and his corps was honourably interred within the church of the Black-Friers, then situated in Holborn, on the back-side of Lincoln's-inn; to which convent he had been a large benefactor, having, amongst other things, bestowed on them his palace at Westminster, afterwards purchased by the archbishop of York, and now called White-hall (*u*).

JOHN de Burgo, the eldest son of earl Hubert, doing his homage 27 Henry III. (which was the year wherein his father died) had livery of the lands of his inheritance (*x*); but I believe that Tunstall was part of the dowry of Margaret his mother, who dying 44 Henry III. this John was found to be her next heir, and of full age upon the 29th of July (*y*); in which year he obtained a charter of free-warren for his manors of Newington and Tunstall (*z*).

The said John married Hawisia, daughter and heir of William de Lanvaley (*a*). When he died I know not: but he left issue

JOHN de Burgo his son and heir; whose daughter Margaret marrying Sir STEPHEN DE PENSHERST (*b*) or PENCHESTER, the famous lord-warden of the cinque-ports, the inheritance of

(*r*) See Weever; 644. (*s*) Claus. 18 Henry III. m. 13. (*t*) Prynne's Pap. Usurp. vol. II. p. 438.

(*u*) Dugd. Bar. vol. I. p. 699.

(*x*) Rot. Vasc. 27 Henry III. m. 9.

(*y*) Esc. 44 Henry III. n. 14.

(*z*) Cart. 44 Henry III. m. 4.

(*a*) Dugd. Bar. vol. I. p. 700.

(*b*) Dodsw. Collectan. vol. LXI. fol. 78, b. ex rot. esc. post mort. Marg. 2 Edward II.

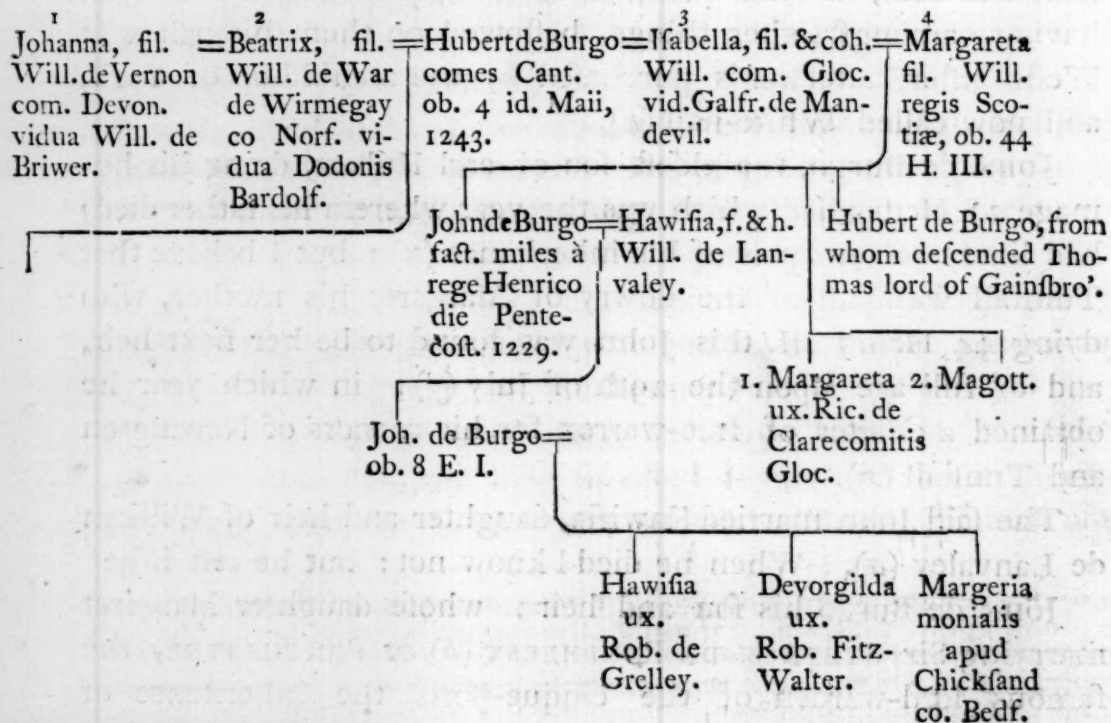


Tunstall went with her to him, who, 7 Edward I. 1279, claimed all the usual privileges for this manor(c), so that this Stephen de Pencheſter was the ſon in law, and not father in law, as Mr. Harris from the Dering MSS. afferts, p. 284. But Q. whether this Margaret was daughter to the firſt or ſecond John?

# PEDIGREE OF HUBERT DE BURGO.

Arms: Gules three lozenges Vaire.

Holinshed's Chron. II, 1072.



Margareta, fil. Joh. de Burgo  
maritos habuit primum Steph.  
de Pencheſter, ſecundum Rob.  
de Orreby. Eſc. poſt mort.  
Margar. 2 E. II. ex Dodſw.  
collectan. vol. LXI. fol. 78, b.

(c) Philip. ut ſupr.

Of

Of this Sir Stephen de Pencheſter I have to add, that he was high ſheriff of the county of Kent 53 Henry III.; and that 9 Edward I. he and Margaret his wife had licence from the crown to embattle their manſion-houſe at Alington in this county (*d*); that Pencheſter-tower in Dover-caſtle was named from him (*e*); and that he dying between the 24th and 34th years of king Edward I. 1301, was buried in the church at Penſhurſt, under a marble monument, whereon the portraiture of a knight compleatly armed is, or was, to be ſeen.

Upon the death of Sir Stephen de Pencheſter, MARGARET his widow ſucceeded to the poſſeſſion of this place, in which ſhe had an intereſt for life by virtue of a demiſe from Anthony Bek biſhop of Durham; who had therein enfeoffed the ſaid Stephen and Margaret, to hold to the ſaid Stephen and Margaret, and the heirs of the ſaid Stephen for ever. But this life eſtate determining upon the death of the lady Pencheſter, which happened 2 Edward II. 1309, by an inquiſition taken at Tunſtall, in craſt. Epiph. Domini 2 Edward II. *Johanna* the wife of Henry de Cobbeham of Rundale and *Alice* the wife of John de Columbariis were found to be the daughters and next heirs of the ſaid Stephen, of whom the former was aged 40 and upwards (*f*), the latter 30 and upwards. This inquiſition having been executed at this very place, and with more preciſion and greater exactneſs than any which I have met with relating thereto, I have thought fit to give a copy of it in the appendix; the rather, for that I have ſeen many extracts from it in the collections of antiquaries, and moſt of them erroneous; and for this further reaſon, that, if my memory fails me not, the original is much worn, and in ſome danger of becoming illegible.

In the 34th year of the reign of king Edward I. a fine was levied between the ſaid ALICE late the wife of John de Colum-

(*d*) Quod Stephen de Pencheſter et Margareta ux. ejus poſſint kernellare domum ſua de Alington in com. Kanc. Pat. 9 Edward I.

(*e*) Harr. p. 373.

(*f*) Eſc. 2 Edward II. n. 66.

bers,

bers, querent, and the aforefaid biſhop of Durham, def. of one moiety of the manor of Tunſtall (except 50 acres of land, 1 acre of wood, and xviii. rent) which Margaret late the wife of Stephen de Pencheſter then held for term of her life, to remain after her deceaſe to the ſaid Alice and her heirs, by the ſervices thereunto appertaining (*g*). And

The next year another fine was levied between Henry Cobham and JOHANNA his wife, querents, and the ſaid biſhop, def. of the other moiety of this manor (except as is aforementioned), which Margaret late the wife of Stephen de Pencheſter then held for term of her life, to remain after her deceaſe to the ſaid Henry and Joan, and the heirs of the ſaid Joan, under the ſervices thereto belonging (*b*).

The ſaid Alice died about 7 Edward III; for, 16 cal. June, 1334, Philip de Columbers, knt. and Stephen de Columbers, cl. the ſons and executors of the laſt will of the ſaid Alice, being perſonally preſent before archbiſhop Stratford, in his manor of Otford, renounced the probate of the will of the ſaid Alice, made before the biſhop of Rocheſter, as done coram non judice, the ſaid Alice having been poſſeſſed of bona notabilia in different dioceſes; whereupon the archbiſhop pronounced the ſaid will to be good, and granted Edmund de Polle, an executor named in the ſaid will, renouncing the adminiſtration to the ſaid Philip and Stephen, reſerving to himſelf a power of doing the like to Robert de Shipton, the other executor, whenever he ſhould think proper to make requeſt for the ſame (*i*).

But Alice de Columbers before her death had, as I conceive, parted with her mediety to her ſiſter Johanna, and her huſband Sir Henry de Cobham.

This Henry de Cobham, 12 Edward I. was in the expedition then made into Wales, on the behalf of the abbot of St. Au-

(*g*) Fin. 34 Edward I. (*b*) Fin. 35 Edward I. (*i*) Regiſt. Alb. in Archiv. Lamethan. fol. 32. b.



gustin Cant. and there performed the service of one knight, for which he had 20 pounds from the abbot. 14 Edward I. with Joan his wife, he obtained the king's charter for a market every week upon the Thursday at Groombrugge in Kent; and a fair yearly on the eve-day and morrow after the feast of St. John ad Port. Lat. 22 Edward I. being then a knight, he was constituted governor of the isles of Gernesey and Jeresey; and 34 Edward I. made constable of Dover castle, and warden of the cinque-ports; and 3 Edward II. had livery of the lands of the inheritance of Joan his wife(*k*); which I therefore suppose descended unto her upon the death of Margaret her mother. By his wife Johanna he had issue

STEPHEN DE COBHAM, who, 34 Edward I. when prince Edward was knighted with bathing and other sacred ceremonies, received the like honour with him and many others(*l*). Upon the death of Joan his mother, 18 Edward II. 1325, performing his fealty, he shared in the lands of her inheritance(*m*); and Tunstall, whether by means of a gift from Alicia his aunt of the mediety which was hers, or otherwise, came undivided to him; and upon an inquisition taken at Alnodynton, the 15th of May, 3 Edward III. 1329, after the death of John de St. John, it was found that this Stephen de Cobham, by the name of Stephen de Cobham, junior, held the manor of Tunstall, with the appurtenances, by the services incident to one knight's fee(*n*). He was summoned to parliament amongst the barons of this realm from 20 Edward II. to 6 Edward III. in which year he died, leaving John his son and heir, 13 years of age(*o*).

But this family deserting the inheritance, Tunstall became part of the estate of THOMAS DE BROTHERTON(*p*), earl of Norfolk and marefcal of England; and with MARGARET one of his daughters

(*k*) Dugd. Bar. II. 66. (*l*) Dugd. Bar. II. 71. (*m*) Ibid. (*n*) Efc. 3 Ed. III. p. 1. n. 67.

(*o*) Dugd. ut supr.

(*p*) Dugd. Bar. II. 64.

and coheireffes went by marriage first to JOHN DE SEGRAVE (*q*), and afterwards to Sir WALTER DE MANNY (*r*).

This Walter de Meduana, Maney, or Manny, descended from Walter de Meduana (*s*), who in king Henry the third's time held twenty knights fees in this county, was summoned as a baron to sit in parliament from 21 to 44 Edward III (*t*). was with king Edward III. at the siege of Calais (*u*), near which place, so great trust did that king repose in him, that he and his son Edward the black prince fought under his colours in a private habit against Monsieur de Charmy, as Daniel tells us in his chronicle.

Sir William Dugdale says (*w*), that Sir Walter de Maney held Dunstaple in Kent, which is certainly a mistake for Tunstall, but not in right of his wife.

In the list of those of this county who paid aid for making the Black Prince knight, 20 Edw. III, I find "de dnō Waltero de Menny pro 1 feodo quod Margeria de Pencestre tenuit in Tunstall de Johanne de scō Johanne xls. (*x*)"

(*q*) John de Segrave died 27 Ed. III. His widow married Sir W. Manny, 32 Ed. III. She died 22 Rich. II. and was buried at the Grey friars, London. Stowe.

(*r*) Phil. ut supr.

(*s*) See Weever, p. 438.

(*t*) Prynne's Abridgm. (*u*) Militant. sub Edw. 1<sup>o</sup> & 3<sup>o</sup>, p. 93. (*w*) Baronage, II. p. 150.

(*x*) Dodefw. vol. 65. fol. 86, a. MS. Warb. p. 19. Manet comput. in scac. transcript. ejusd. in MS. Warburton.

PEDIGREE OF WALTER DE MEDUANA.

Arms; O. 3 chevrons Sa.

Walter de Meduana  
als Mayney, t. Conq.

John de Mayney

John de Mayney de  
Betherisden ob. 50  
E. III.

Walter de Meduana  
12 H. II. mortuus  
ante 2 R. I.

Cecilia, fil. Pagani,  
vidua Rog. comitis  
de Hereford.

Ægid.  
custos  
castelli  
de  
Thine.

Walter de Meduana  
de Tunstall, fummo-  
nitus ad parl. a 21  
ad 44 E. III. ob. 46  
E. III.

Margareta, fil. &  
coh. Tho. de Bro-  
therton, com. Norf.  
vidua Johannis de  
Segrave, ob. 24 Mart. 1339.

Maria  
mōnialis.

Maillofel  
Malphefant } moniales.

Anna fil. & h.  
ux. Johannis  
com. de Pembr.

John Mayne }  
Walter Mayne } temp. H. VI. Harris p. 466.

See Weever, p. 432, 433.



The next mention I find of Tunstall, is in an obscure note which I met with in a folio volume of collections made by Nicholas Charles, Lancaster herald, in the library of Queen's college, Oxford. Archiv. F. 18. fol. 186, a.

"Gilb. Champneys and Elizabeth his wife *where* the manor of Tunstall and 1000 acres of marsh in Elmley, which Sir Water Manny held for term of his life, &c. dat. 44 Edward III." the meaning of which I do not at present understand.

Sir Walter de Manny (*x*), knight of the most noble order of the garter, died upon the Thursday next ensuing the feast of St. Hillary, 46 Edward III, 1372 (*y*), leaving one only daughter and heiress ANN, aged 17, and then the wife of JOHN, son of LAURENCE HASTINGS, earl of Pembroke, who, by this marriage, became possessed of Tunstall. This John was no more than one year old at his father's death, which happened in August, 1348 (*z*).

He had by his lady Ann (*a*), one son, named also JOHN, aged 3 years at his father's death, which was in 1375. His wife was PHILIPPA, daughter to Edward Mortimer, earl of March, but he had no child, by which means the estate after his demise went to his cozen

Sir EDWARD HASTINGS, knight, who for some displeasure taken against him by the king, was committed to the Fleet, where he died childless, and king Richard seized on his estate, though afterwards REGINALD DE GREY laid claim to it. The title he had to it appears to be this: Reginald de Grey, who was created baron of Ruthin by king Edward I. wedded Elizabeth, daughter of John lord Hastings of Bergavenny (*b*), sister to

(*x*) The arms of Manny are in one of the church windows. Of the family of Hastings and Grey. Vid. Dugd. Warw. p. 1024, &c.

(*y*) Dugd. Bar. II. 150..

(*z*) Rot. Esc. 22 E. III. n. 47. See Dodsw. Collectan. vol. V. f. 4. b. and Vincent, p. 419, whose accounts differ.

(*a*) Quære why Tunstall should come to the daughter of Manny rather than to the daughter so Segrave, for they each had a daughter by Mary.

(*b*) See Bridges's Northamptonshire, I. p. 274.

John de Hastings, great grandfather to the last earl Hastings (c); by which means the posterity of Grey became heirs to the last John de Hastings, earl of Pembroke; and this Reginald lord Grey of Ruthyn being lineally descended from the said Elizabeth was by some inquisitions found to be his cousin and next heir of the whole blood (d).

The said Reginald de Grey, together with RICHARD TALBOT, 15 Rich. II. 1392, brought a pleading against JOHN LE SCROPE, who pretended some title to the estate of the fore-mentioned John de Hastings (e), though upon what grounds I know not.

These two, however, rescued Tunstall from collateral claim; and about the beginning of the reign of king Henry IV conveyed it to Sir ROBERT KNOLLYS, knight (f), who with several other valiant gentlemen had been knighted about the year 1381, for his service in assisting William Walworth, mayor of London against the rebel Wat Tyler, and enfranchised also a citizen of London (g). He it was who built the bridge at Rochester over the Medway.

But the interest of Sir Robert Knolles in Tunstall seems to be of a more early date; for the monks of the Charter house, which was founded by Sir Walter de Manny, whom we have already mentioned, exchanged the manor of Pancras with Robert Knolles, for the yearly rent of xl pounds issuing out of the manor of Dunstall, 4 Rich. II. 1381. I have my intelligence from the last edition of the *Notitia Monastica*, p. 322, col. b. where the author quotes his authority for this, Pat. 4 R. II. p. 1. m. 15. (b)

(c) Dodsw. vol. V. f. 4. b.

(d) Dugd. Bar. I. 578.

(e) Phil. ut supr.

(f) See Weeyer, p. 436.

(g) Stowe, p. 87. ed. 1633.

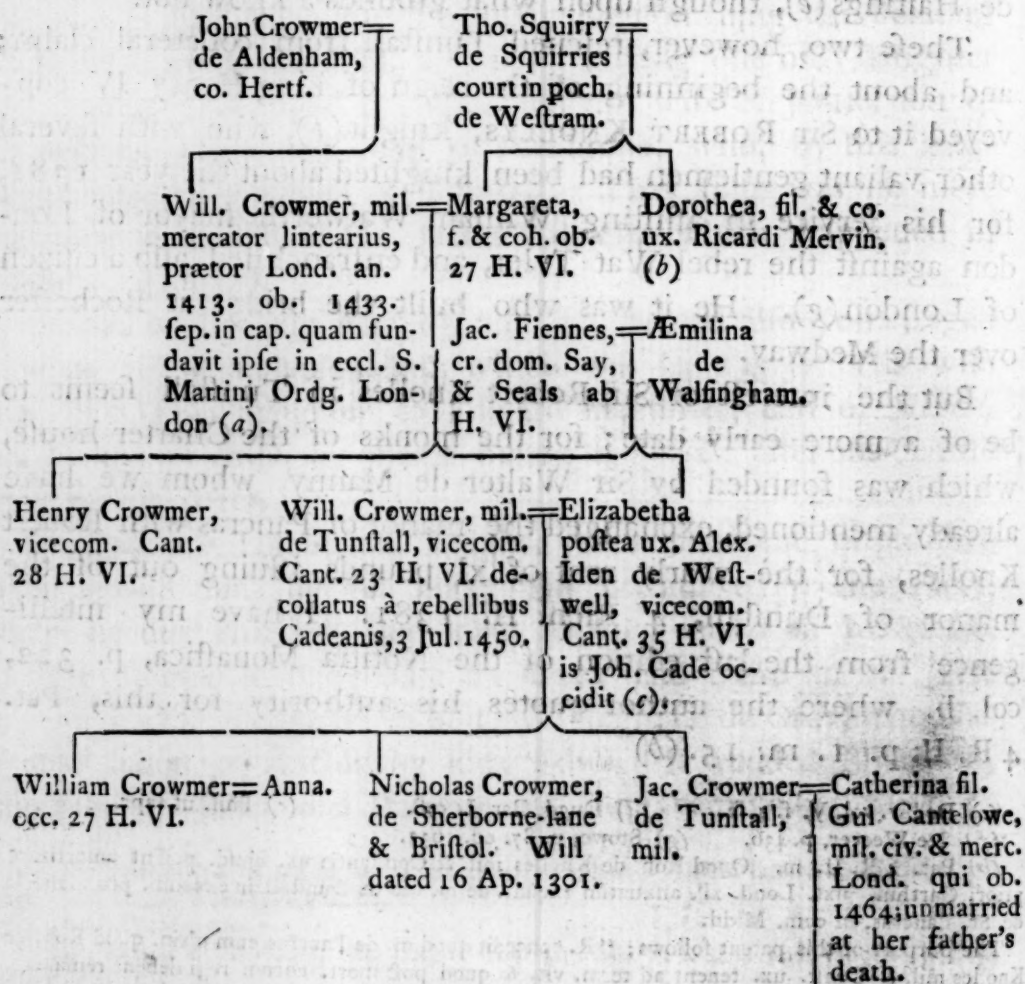
(b) Pat. 4 R. II. m. Quod Rob. de Knolles mil. & Constantia ux. ejusd. possint amortizare priori Carthuf. juxt. Lond. xl. annuatim exeunt. de m. suo de Dunstall in excamb. pro manerio de St. Pancras, in com. Midd.

The purport of this patent follows; "R. concedit quod m. de Pancras cum p'tin. quod Rob. de Knolles mil. & Const. ux. tenent ad term. vit. & quod post mort. eorum regi debent remanere remaneant priori & conv. Carth. & succ. apud Westm. 18 Oct." Pat. 4 R. II. p. 1. m. 15.

From Sir Robert Knolles Tunstall went by purchase to the CROWMERS, and in this knightly family continued for several generations. As they were so long resident here, even till their name became extinct, and were the greatest ornaments we can boast, I shall be more explicit in my account of them.

### PEDIGREE OF JOHN CROWMER.

Arms: Arg. a chevron engrailed between 3 cornish choughs proper.

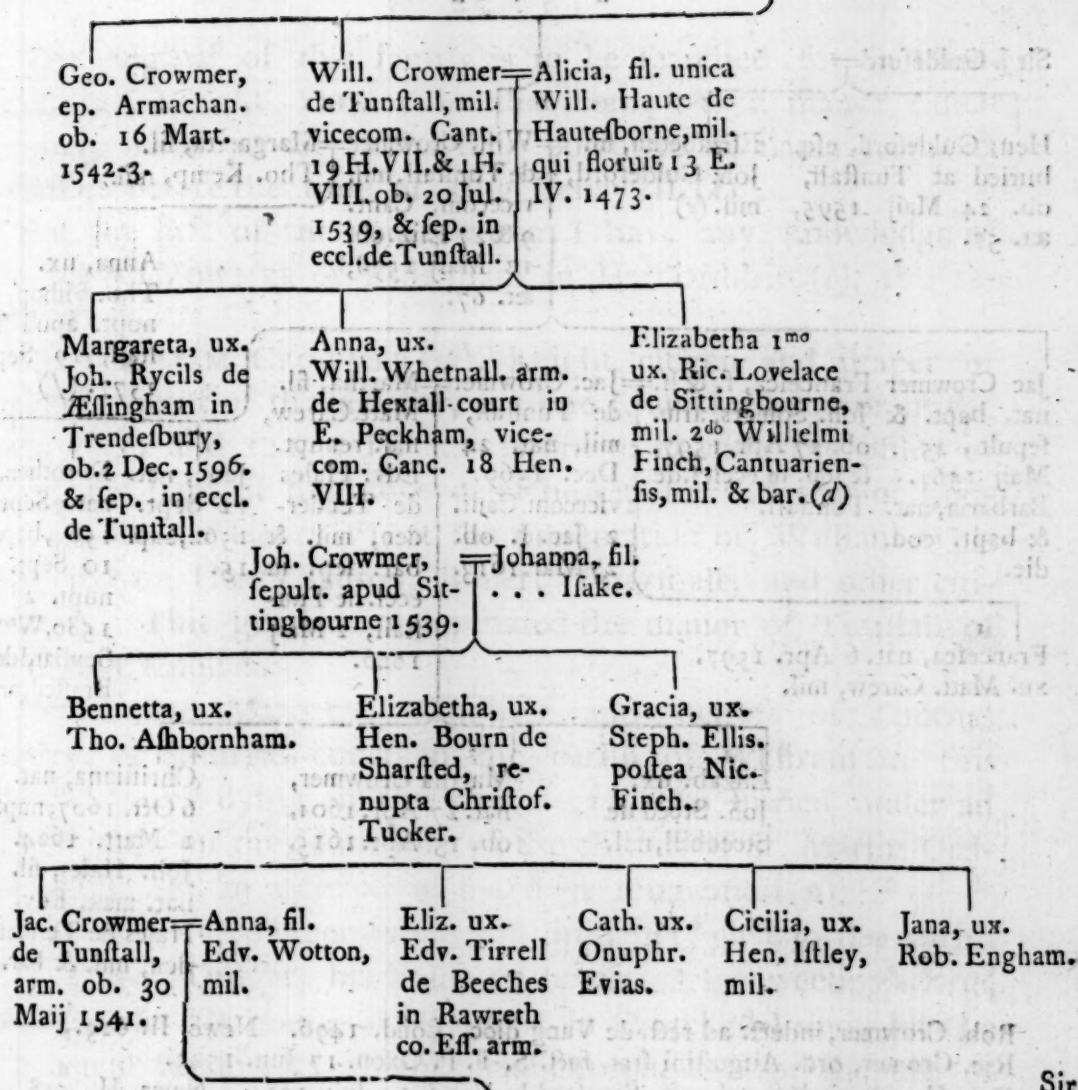


(a) Vid. Dugd. hist. of Imbanking, &c. p. 62.

(b) Harr. p. 143.

(c) See extracts from the Prerog. Office, p. 45.





Sir

Wood's MSS. C. 10. f. 81. b.—In the house of Mr. Tho. Whetnell, of E. Peckham, amongst other arms were extant those of Crowmer and Whetnall, 1677.

Whetnall's arms were Vert, a bend ermine.

In Sittingbourne church, 1603, were quarterly Crowmer & Squirry impaling quarterly 1 & 4 a saltire cantoning 4 gryphons heads erased 2 & 3 . . . a chief, over all a bend engrailed.

Crowmer impaling . . . on a chevron G. 3 escocheons Or.

From a MS. in Mr. New's possession, the writer of which says these are the arms of John Crowmer, of Fulston, esq. and his two wives Guildeford and Grove.

(d) See their descendants in Queen's roll, archives, F. 15. pt. 2. f. 22.

Sir J. Guldeford

Hen. Guldeford, esq.  
buried at Tunstall,  
ob. 24 Maij 1595,  
æt. 57.

Elizabetha, fil.  
Joh. Guldeford,  
mil. (e)

Will. Crowmer  
de Tunstall, mil.  
vicecom. Cant.  
9 & 27 Eliz. ob.  
12 Maij 1598,  
æt. 67.

Margareta, fil.  
Tho. Kemp, mil.

Anna, ux.  
Tho. Bishop, gen.  
nupt. apud Tun-  
stall, 19 Sept.  
1577. (f)

Jac. Crowmer Francesca, f. & h.  
nat. bapt. & Joh. Somers, arm.  
sepult. 25 ob. 27 Apr. 1597,  
Maij 1562. & sep. in eccles. de  
Barbaria, nat. Tunstall.  
& bapt. eod.  
die.

Francesca, nat. 6 Apr. 1597.  
xu. Matt. Carew, mil.

Jac. Crowmer  
de Tunstall,  
mil. nat. 24  
Dec. 1569.  
vicecom. Cant.  
2 Jac. I. ob.  
27 Mar. 1613.

Martha, fil.  
Matt. Carew,  
mil. renupt.  
Edv. Hales  
de Tender-  
den, mil. &  
bar. sep. in  
eccl. de Tun-  
stall, 2 Maij  
1626.

Jane, nat. 12 Sept. 1562, bapt. 15.  
Dorothea, Maria  
nat. 5 Sept. 22 Oct.  
1563, bapt. 1567,  
10 Sept. 23.  
nupt. 2  
1580, W<sup>mo</sup>.  
Seyliard de  
Brafted, ar.

1  
Elizab. ux.  
Joh. Steed de  
Steedhill, mil.

3  
Martha Crowmer,  
nat. 27 Apr. 1601.  
ob. 15 Apr. 1615.

4  
Christiana, nat.  
6 Oct. 1607; nupt.  
1 Mart. 1624.  
Joh. Hales, fil.  
nat. max. Edv.  
Hales de Tender-  
den, mil. & bar.

Rob. Crowmer, induet. ad rect. de Vang dioc. Lond. 1496. Newc. II. 613.  
Ric. Cromer, ord. Augustini frat. fact. S. T. P. Oxon. 17 Jun. 1523.  
Geo. Cromer, induet. ad rect. Stanford le Hope 19 Julii 1511. Newc. II. 548.  
Walt. Cromer, M. D. fuit à med. Hen. VIII. uxor ejus fuit Alicia . . . de quibus  
vide Newc. I. 727.

. . . . Cromer, fact. D. D. Cantab. 1525. Filiam habuerunt Elizam uxorem  
Tho. Loveden, de Lamburn, co. Berk.

Dr. . . . Cromer, Cantabrigiensis, in carcerem religionis causa detrusus temp.  
Mariæ reginæ. Fast. I. 36.

Walter Grime als. Cromer, monk, afterwards prebend of Norwich. Willis  
Mit. Abb. I. 281.

(e) Some account of this family in Weever, p. 235. See Baronetage, vol. IV. (f) See Baronetage, I. 47.

The original of this family is to be searched for in Hertfordshire (*i*). At Yardley in that county is a manor called Cromer, which in all probability borrowed its name from its possessors before the time of king Henry III. (*k*)

But the first of the name whom I have any knowledge of was JOHN CROWMER of Aldenham in Hertfordshire (*l*), the father of

Sir WILLIAM CROWMER (*m*), knight, citizen and draper of London, sheriff of the said city, an. 1405, and lord-mayor in the years 1413 and 1423: he was sworn to execute the office of mayor and likewise the office of escheater for the city of London, 30. Oct. 2 Henry VI, at the presentation of William Weltern, mayor, Henry Barton, Robert Tatershale, and other citizens (*n*). This gentleman purchased the manor of Tunstall of Sir Robert Knolles.

He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Thomas Squirry, of Squirries-court in the parish of Westram in this county (*o*); and dying in the year 1433, was buried under an ancient tomb on the south side of the church of St. Martin Ordgar in London, in a chapel of his own foundation (*p*).

Sir William Crowmer by his will, in 1421, gave to the parish of St. Martin Ordgar, his house or tenement in Sweeting's-lane, and likewise his houses and gardens in Crutched-Friers, for the repairs and ornaments of the said church, and for the use of the poor (*q*). He left by his will, which was proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury by Margaret his wife, to the fabric of Tunstall church xl. to the poor of the parish xl. and for amending the bad roads at Tunstall xxl.

(*i*) Man. de Cromer, co. Hertf. Vid. Monast. vol. I. p. 931, b. Camden's Remains, 1614. p. 113.

(*k*) Chauncey, p. 54.

(*l*) Fuller's Worth. in Hertf. p. 31.

(*m*) See Pat. 1 H. V. at the end of Bale's Process against lord Cobham, p. 150. 152.

(*n*) Mich. Presentat. 2 H. VI. Rot. 1. 6.

(*o*) Visit. Kent, 1574, p. 136..

(*p*) Stowe, p. 238.

(*q*) Newc. I. 417.



She married afterwards Robert lord Poynings, whom she likewise survived, and made her will 18 August, 26 Hen. VI, by the title of Margaret lady Poynning, and directed her body to be buried in the church of St. Martin's Orgar, in the sepulchre where her good husband Crowmer laid: and ordered that a priest should pray for her there for the space of seven years. She made her own son William Crowmer her executor, to whom she gave the residue of all her goods, after bequeathing, amongst other legacies, to William Crowmer, her grandson, one hundred pounds: to her daughter Alianor Poynings ten pounds, and to Thomas Seynt John ten pounds. She died in the year 1448, her will being proved 27th of November in that year<sup>(r)</sup>.

His son and heir WILLIAM Crowmer of Tunstall, esq; succeeded him. He was high sheriff of Kent, 23 Henry VI, 1445, and was beheaded at Mile-End, 3 July, 1450, by Jack Cade and his infamous adherents, because he had married Elizabeth, the only daughter of Sir James Fiennes, lord Say and Sele, whom they had also barbarously massacred in Cheapside. Being thus suddenly deprived of life, Mr. Crowmer died intestate, and the administration of his effects was committed to Sir William Fynes, knight, his brother in law, and Thomas Wynflowe, citizen and draper of London, 18 July, 1450<sup>(s)</sup>.

Not satisfied with this piece of cruelty, Cade ordered the body of lord Say to be drawn naked through the town into Southwark, and there to be quartered. Whether Sir William was treated in the same manner I do not find: but their heads were both stuck upon poles and carried before Cade through the streets of London; and, out of mockery, were made to kiss each

(r) Reg. Staff. archiep. Cant. fol. 167. a. 172. b.

(s) Reg. Staff. arch. Cant. f. 190. a.

other at every corner, till they were at last fixed upon London bridge (t).

Sir William Dugdale says (u), lord Say's untimely death happened the 4th of July, Sir William Say, knight, his son and heir, by Emeline his wife, daughter of . . . . Cromer, being about that time 24 years of age. For this he quotes Esc. 29 Hen. VI. n. 29. and H. 12. in Off. Arm. b. 4. a. But of all the accounts which I have hitherto seen, this is the only one that says lord Say married a daughter of Crowmer. Other pedigrees, and particularly one in Mr. Dodsworth's Collections, vol. LXXXI. f. 23. call his wife Æmelina de Walsingham.

I have seen a copy of the will of this lord Say, dated 12 April, 28 Henry VI; in it are mentioned Emelye his wife, Sir William Fenys, his son, and Elizabeth, Emelye, and Jane, his daughters; so that Sir William Crowmer's lady was the eldest, but not the only daughter of Sir James Fiennes (w).

He was succeeded by his son Sir JAMES Crowmer, knight, who by Catherine, daughter of Sir William Cauntelo, knight, citizen and mercer of London, whom I find to have been patron of the church of Murston, 1472 (x): left issue Sir William Crowmer his eldest son (y).

Of this lady Crowmer, or some other of the family of Cauntelo, there seems to be a memorial in the east window of the chancel; I think there are two lines of an inscription remaining, but when I was last at Tunstall in 1750, I could make nothing satisfactory out of it. The arms of Cauntelo, by mistake, impaling Crowmer, quartering Squirry, are in the east win-

(t) Weever, p. 279. (u) Bar. vol. II. p. 246. (w) MSS. Ashm. 831. 18.

(x) Regist. Bouchier arch. Cant. f. 106. b.

(y) Visit. ut supr. Reg. Milles in Off. Prerog. Cant. f. 214. a.

dow of the north isle, from which we conclude, that Sir James Crowmer, or his lady, or both, had sepulture here.

Whether Henry Crowmer, of Tunstall, as Fuller puts him down, who was sheriff of this county 21 Henry VI, were a younger brother to this Sir James, as according to the order of time one may not unreasonably suppose, or in what other degree of relationship he stood with these whom we are now treating of, I have not yet discovered.

Sir WILLIAM Crowmer, knight, eldest son of Sir James Crowmer, bore the office of high sheriff for this county, 19 Henry VII, and 1 Henry VIII, 1504 and 1509; and dying 20th of July, 1539, was buried in the parish church of Tunstall, where his arms are still to be seen in the painted windows (z).

His wife was Alicia the only daughter of Sir William Haut, of Hauteborne, knight, of whom I can say no more at present than that her arms, impaled with her husband's, are to be seen in the church windows; and that if she was buried here, as I suppose she was, her death happened before her husband's; for the parish register, which is a very exact one, takes no notice of it.

Sir William Crowmer last mentioned had two brothers, George Crowmer, rector of Murston in this county, a living formerly in the patronage of the family: this he resigned in the year 1513 (a), and was afterwards consecrated bishop of Armagh in April 1522 (b), and John Crowmer, who with Johanna Ifake, his wife, was buried in Sittingbourne church, 1539 (c).

He had also three sisters, of whom Margaret was wife of John Rycils, and was buried here in the chancel: she dying Dec.

(z) *Pronus eccl. de Murston* 1528. *Wash.* 396, a.

(a) *Philipot*, p. 343. *Visitat. ut supr.* *Ware*, p. 25, in which last author see more of him.

(b) *Rég. Waltham*, f. 348, b. (c) *Weever*, p. 279.



1496, as an inscription on brass, copied by Weever but imperfectly, informs me.

JAMES Crowmer of Tunstall, esq. only son of Sir William Crowmer, married Anne, daughter of Edward Wotton. He dyed 30 Maij, 1541, and was buried amongst his ancestors, leaving one only child (then of the age of 10 years) Sir William Crowmer of Tunstall, knight, high sheriff of Kent 9 and 27 Elizabeth(*d*). He was a party in the insurrection raised in this county by Sir Thomas Wyatt against the intended marriage of queen Mary with the king of Spain; and 11th February, 1554, was upon that account, together with certain others, committed prisoner to the Tower(*e*); and by means of his attainder, the manor of Tunstall and all other his possessions were forfeited to the crown(*f*). He was in the commission for the peace 17th February, 1596(*g*). This Sir William was twice married; 1st to Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Kemp, knight, afterwards at Boston Malherbe to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Guildford, knight, October 1, 1561(*b*). He died 12th Maij, anno Domini 1598, ætat 67. By his first venter he had only one daughter, married 19 Sept. 1577, to Thomas Bishop, gent. but by his second he was father of his only surviving son

Sir JAMES Crowmer of Tunstall, knight, born 24th December, 1569, high-sheriff of this county, 2 Jac. I, 1604, and distinguished in the register of archbishop Abbot, by the appellation of *strenuus nuper dominus Jac. Crowmer, mil.*(*i*). He married two wives, Frances, daughter and heir of John Somers, esq. who died in childbed 27th April, 1597; by her he had one

(*d*) Pron. eccl. de Mufson, 1561. Parker, I, 350, b.

(*e*) Stowe's Annals, p. 622. (*f*) 4 p. or. 1 and 2 Ph. and M. rot. 19.

(*g*) Lambard's Peramb. p. 33. (*b*) Reg. de Tunst. (*i*) Tom. I. fol. 411. a.

daughter

daughter named Frances, born 6th April, 1597, afterwards the wife of Sir Matthew Carew, knight.

His second lady was Martha, daughter of Sir Matthew Carew, knight, who being left a widow was remarried to Sir EDWARD HALES of Tenterden, knight, and was here buried 11th Maij, 1626. By her he had three more daughters, Elizabeth, wife to Sir John Steed, of Steed-Hill, knight, whose son I suppose was Crowmer Steed, esq. whom being in his minority, and in the wardship of the crown, king Charles the First presented to the church of Murston, 19th February, 1630(k): Martha, born 27th April, 1601, and Christian born 6th October, 1607.

Thus ended this noble family, Sir James dying 27th Martij, 1613, two hundred years from their first settlement here; and in him, I used to think, that the name of Crowmer had been extinguished; but I read that George Cromer of London, who had issue male, died 20th June, 1631, aged 79, and was buried at Oakham in Surry(l).

As for the two daughters of Sir James Crowmer, Martha and Christian; the former dyed unmarried 14th April, 1615, and is complimented in the parish register with the title of Πότνα γυναικῶν. Christian was married 1 Mart. 1624, to JOHN, eldest son of Sir Edward Hales, then of Tenterden in this county, knight and baronet, (which said Sir Edward married the widow of Sir James Crowmer) by Deborah only daughter and heiress of Walter Harlakenden, of Woodchurch, esq. and by this match was Tunstall added to the possessions of the Hales's.

In a chapel on the south side of the chancel is a sumptuous monument of Sir James Crowmer, and, which is something remarkable, the only one of this family to be seen in the church except a small plate of brass which I have before taken notice

(k) Reg. Abbott, 3. b. 193, a.

(l) Aubrey vol. III, p. 244.

of. Indeed there are three large stones which have been shamefully robbed of their brass plates; and these might belong to the Crowmers though I cannot affirm that they did. The monument I am speaking of exhibits the statues of Sir James and lady Martha Crowmer praying before an altar, and of the four daughters in the same attitude; the inscriptions are pretty long, and as they are to be met with elsewhere I shall here omit them.

The mansion house of the Crowmers is not now in being; it was situated about a quarter of a mile from the church southwards, a little beyond a large meadow named the Shooters Meadow. I am told that it was begun to be rebuilt by Sir James Crowmer just before his death; that after his death the materials were purchased by Sir Robert Vyner, and carried to London; and that his dwelling-house in Lombard-street, now the general post-office, was built with them.

The ancient habitation of the Crowmers was at Grove-end: Sir James removed it to the place here mentioned as a better situation; but his magnificent feat was never finished. The ruined house at the bottom of the street was built for Sir Edward Hales about 1655, by Mr. John Grove, his steward. This is the house which Philipot, p. 343, calls a fabric of that stupendous magnificence that it at once obliges the eye to admiration and delight. This house, however, must have been built sooner than 1655. Sir Edward Hales died 1654. Philipot, I think, says it was building when he wrote, which was about the year 1635; he was making collections in the year 1633: but after all it may be questioned whether this is really the house which Philipot meant; it certainly does not deserve the character he gives of it.

The site of the mansion-house is to this day called The Ruins. The foundations which may easily be traced, shew the building to have been of a large extent: besides the bare foundations



dations there is nothing remaining but a capacious vaulted cellar, not long since a receptacle for beggars and other disorderly persons who resorted here to the great annoyance of the neighbours, and committed some robberies hereabouts.

Amongst these was one Peter . . . . . a bricklayer's labourer, a tall raw-boned Irishman, who, not long before the fact I am going to mention, had been employed in some work at my father's house. This man assaulted a person of one of the neighbouring villages as he was returning home by night, and took from him several little matters, which though of no great value, yet being found upon him served to give us some light into the occasion of his death.

The day after the robbery, while he was in the adjacent barn called the Ruins Barn, waiting for a bundle of straw which James Speer (a Scotchman born at Merrymore in the shire of Air) the thrasher was making up for him, the constable of the hundred, with his attendants, arrived at the cellar in order to disperse the vagrants who had settled there, which he seeing, and, as was supposed, imagining their business was with him upon account of the robbery, retired in great haste to the then uninhabited seat of Sir John Hales, where a few days after he was discovered by one Thomas Love, a young lad of this parish, hanging upon a staple of one of the chamber doors, in such manner that great part of his body lay upon the floor. His knife and shoes were found in the window at the further end of the room. The jury bringing in their verdict self-murder, he was buried in the road before the said house under the hedge on the right hand as we go towards the tenement now the widow Love's.

I mention this affair that if in after-times this fellow's bones shall chance to be discovered, the inhabitants may account for it without the assistance of a murder or some other wonderful tale, which upon such occasions the common people are so apt to feign.

At a little distance from The Ruins is a small coppice, or as we call it a shave, where, in January, 1738, several hundred broad pieces of gold were dug up. The boy before-mentioned, Thomas Love, led the way to this discovery; for, turning aside as he was going on an errand, he perceived four or five of these pieces lying upon the ground, which he took away with him; but not knowing what they were, and carelessly playing with them at Daniel Wood's, a farmer at Highfall forestall, Wood got knowledge of the place where they were found; and going thither made himself master of a very handsome treasure; but not being able to keep the secret he refunded 624 of the broad pieces for the use of the crown, though Sir John Hales claimed the whole, it being thought that his ancestor had concealed them there during the civil wars.

Mrs. Tyfoe, mother-in-law to the rev. Mr. Tyfoe, vicar of Bredgar, was visiting at Sir Edward's house, when they were concealed, and very well remembered the hiding of them; it was immediately after the defeat at Maidstone. She said also that a large parcel of jewels were deposited in the same shave, then called the Gascoyne walk; I suppose from cherry-trees of that name which might grow there. Upon the credit of Mrs. Tyfoe's account these jewels have been often searched for, but hitherto without success.

I come now to speak of the Hales, present lords of Tunstall, a family of great antiquity; but as their interest here is not of so long standing, I shall go no higher than the last century, beginning with

Sir EDWARD HALES, knight, who was advanced to the dignity of a baronet 1611; he served in several parliaments, and took part with those that raised the rebellion against king Charles I. He died October 6th, 1654, aged 78(m). This is he for whom the noble monument in Tunstall church was erected with his effigies in full proportion cut in marble. His wives were *Deborah*, daughter and heir of Martin Harlackenden of Woodchurch, esq. and *Martha* the relict of Sir James Crowmer.

JOHN, the eldest son of Sir Edward, by Deborah his first lady, married Christian, the youngest of the daughters and coheirs of Sir James Crowmer aforesaid; and by this marriage was Tunstall brought into the family of Hales. This John died in the life-time of his father, and left issue

Sir EDWARD Hales, baronet, a zealous royalist, who in his younger years risked his person and fortune in the cause, in-somuch that he was forced to abscond and live beyond the seas on account of the great debts he had contracted for the king's service. He died in France some years after the Restoration, and left issue by his lady *Anne* one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas lord Wotton of Bocton Malherbe

Sir EDWARD Hales, baronet, his son and heir, who was a great favourite with king James II, and was by him created earl of Tenterden. He died in France, and was buried in the church of St. Sulpice in Paris, 1695. He married *Frances* daughter of Sir Francis Windibank of Oxfordshire, knight, and had issue five sons and seven daughters. Of these

(m) See the ep. ded. to Powell's Tom of all Trades. Lond. 1631. 4to.



Sir JOHN Hales, baronet, married two wives, by the former, *Hellen* daughter of Sir Richard Bealing of the kingdom of Ireland, secretary to the queen-dowager of king Charles II, he had issue

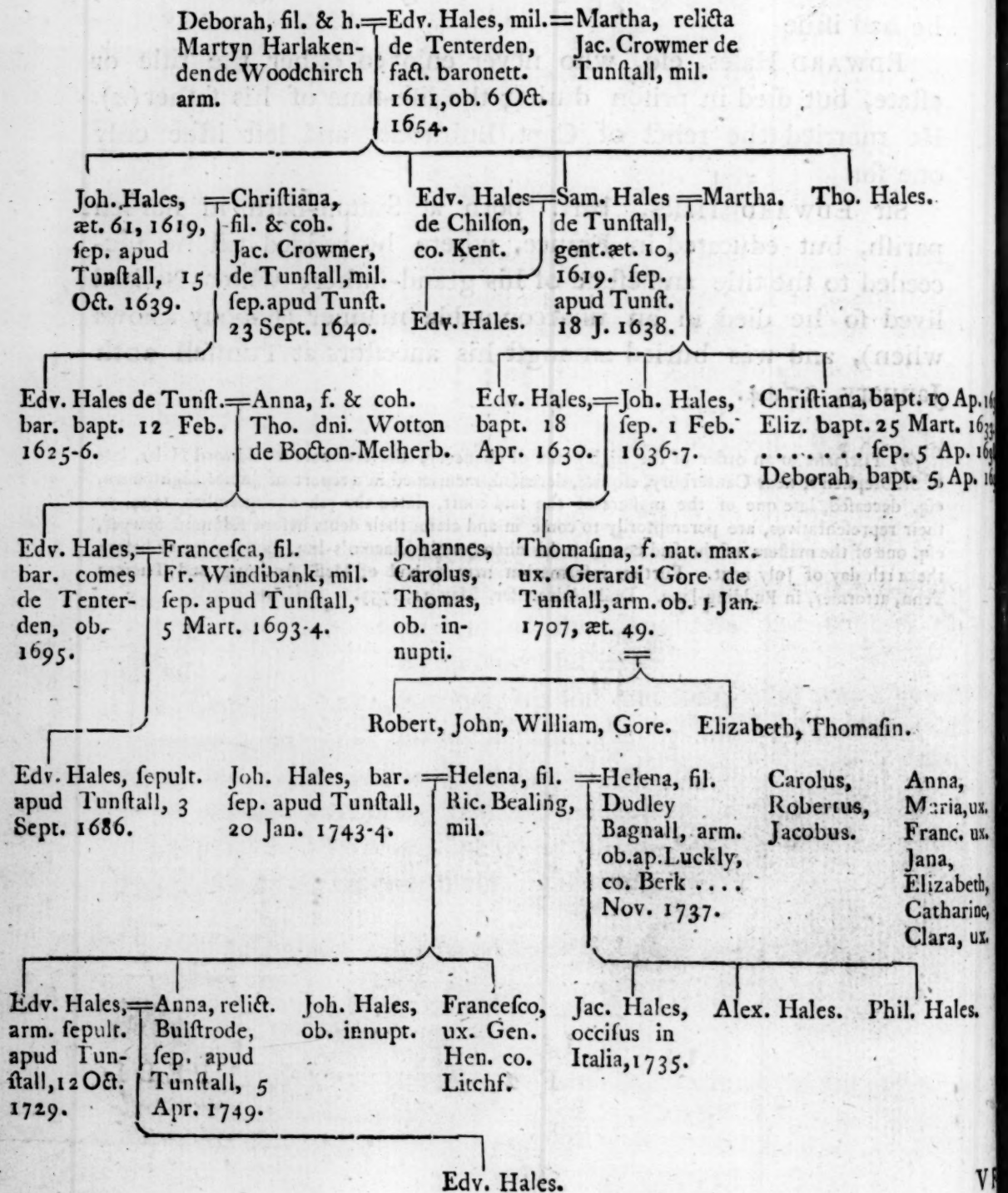
EDWARD Hales, esq. who never enjoyed either the title or estate, but died in prison during the life-time of his father<sup>(n)</sup>. He married the relict of Capt. Bulstrode, and left issue only one son

Sir EDWARD Hales, bart. born at Sutton-Barn in Borden parish, but educated in France, where he resided till he succeeded to the title and estate of his grand-father; who as he had lived so he died in an unaccountable manner (nobody knows when), and was buried amongst his ancestors at Tunstall 20th January, 1744.

<sup>(n)</sup> Pursuant to an order of the high court of chancery, the creditors of Edward Hales, late of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, esquire, deceased, mentioned in a report of James Lightbourn, esq. deceased, late one of the masters of the said court, dated the 7th of September, 1734, or their representatives, are peremptorily to come in and claim their debts before Edmund Sawyer, esq. one of the masters of the said court, at his chambers in Lincoln's-Inn, London, on or before the 11th day of July next. Further information may be had of Mess. Anthony and Thomas Benn, attornies, in Pudding-lane. Daily Advertiser, May 31, 1753.

PEDIGREE OF EDWARD HALES.

Arms; G. 3 arrows paleways Argent headed Or.



## V F T O N

Is a place of repute seated in this parish, and was once part of the SHURLANDS, with whom it continued till by an heir general of that name, ALICIA only daughter of Sir Robert de Shurland, who was made a knight banneret by king Edward I. at the siege of Carlaverock; it was carried in marriage to Sir WILLIAM DE CHEYNEY, whose father also had been knighted at Carlaverock.

WILLIAM de Casineto or Cheney, eldest son of William before-mentioned, died possessed of Vfton 8 Edward III, and was succeeded in the possession by ROBERT Cheyney his brother and heir, then of the age of 30 years. This Robert died 36 Edw. III, leaving his son RICHARD Cheyney 10 years old; which Richard marrying afterwards MARGARET the daughter and co-heiress of Robert Crall had issue by her *William* and *Simon* Cheyney. Of these two SIMON Cheyney, as I take it, possessed Vfton. His son and heir JOHN Cheyney of Sittingbourne, esq. had one only daughter named FRANCES, the wife of John Astley, esq. In this eminent family it remained for many descents, till at length Frances the daughter and heiress of John Cheyney of Sittingbourne, esq. added it to the estate of her husband John Astley, of Hill-Morton and Melton-Constable, esq. where it stayed but a very short time; for their daughter BRIDGET wedding Walter, son of Thomas Harlakenden of Woodchurch, esq. it went with her to him. She was buried in Tunstall church 28th June, 1569.

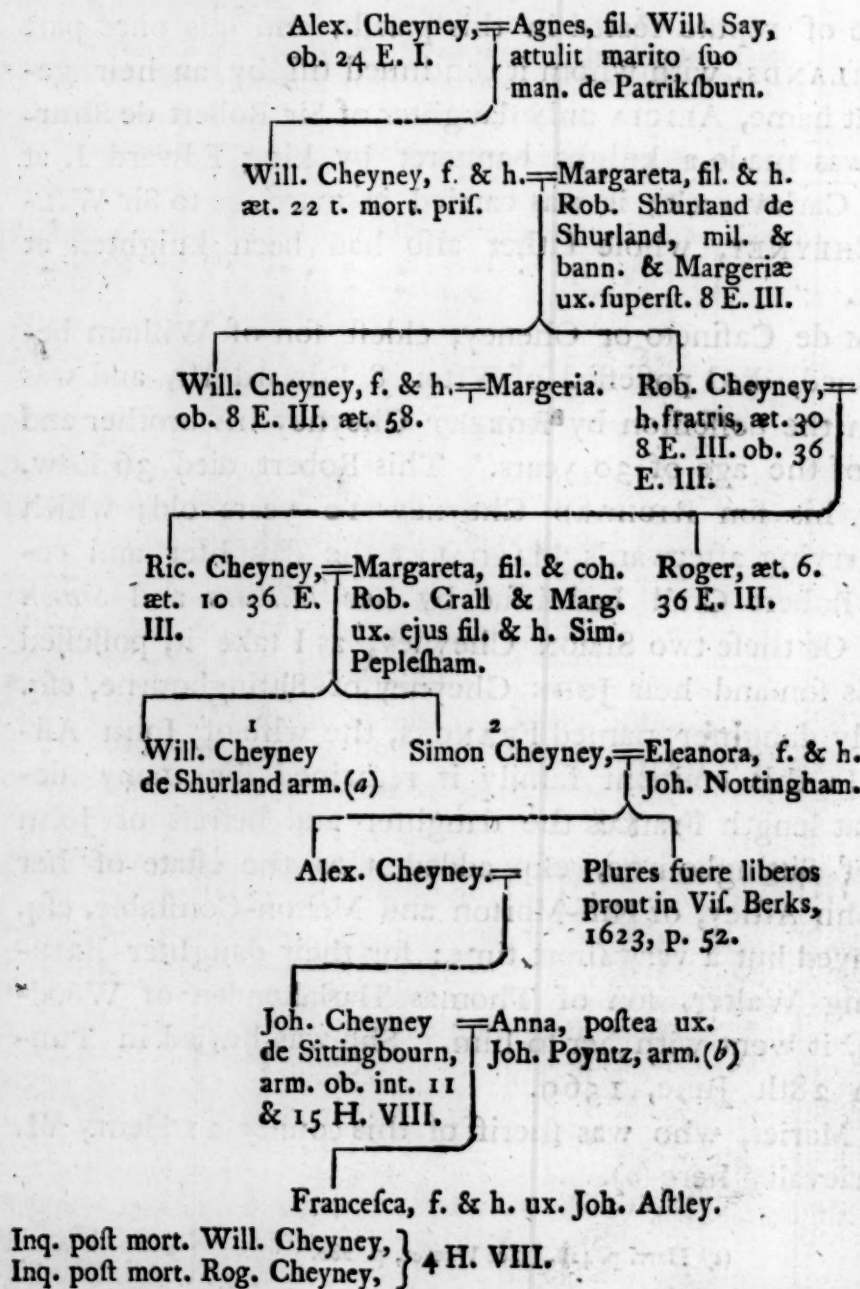
William Maries, who was sheriff of this county 21 Henry VI. held his shrievalty here (o).

(o) Harr. p. 428. See Weever, p. 280.



PEDIGREE OF WILLIAM DE CHEYNEY.

Arms; Az. fix lions rampant, Argent a canton Erm. Fuller. These were the arms of *Shurland* and without the canton of *Leybourne*.



(a) Hence the Cheyneys of Woodhey co. Berk. & lord Cheyney.

(b) Vid. lib. Intrat. f. 232. b. edit. 1546.

PEDIGREE OF WALTER HARLAKENDEN.

Arms; Az. a fess Erm. between 3 lions heads erased Or.

Bridgida, f. & h. = Walt. Harlakenden = Sufanna,  
Joh. Astley de de Vfton, arm. ob. 26  
Melton Constable, Maij,  
sep. apud Tunst. 1587.  
28 Jun. 1569.

Henr. bapt. Eliz. bapt. 7 Walt. Harlakenden, Joh. Harlakenden,  
19 Mart. Dec. 1578, bapt. 21 Apr. 1577. nat. 12 Sept. 1583.  
1574-5, sep. nupt. 22 Feb.  
18 Oct. 1601. 1602, Thomæ  
Awdley.

Zach. Harlakenden, = Margareta, Jonath. Harlakenden, Sarah, bapt.  
nat. 3 Mart. 1565, ob. 3 Oct. 1603. nat. 29 Maij, 1568. 28 Maij,  
ob. 26 Sept. 1603. 1580.

Walt. Harlakenden, Dorothea, Mich. bapt. Anna, nat.  
bapt. 26 Sept. 1602. nat. 3 Maij, 17 Jun. 1581. 2 Dec. 1581,  
1567, ob. sep. 3 Dec. 1590. sep. 13 Aug.  
in cunis. 1603.

Walt. Harlakenden. = Jana, fil. Tho. Prude Sufanna, nat.  
de Waltham, co. Kent. 2 Dec. 1586.  
ob. in cunis.

Silvester Harlakenden = Elizabetha,  
de Vfton, ob. 19 Mart. 1659, æt. 54. fil. Tho. ...

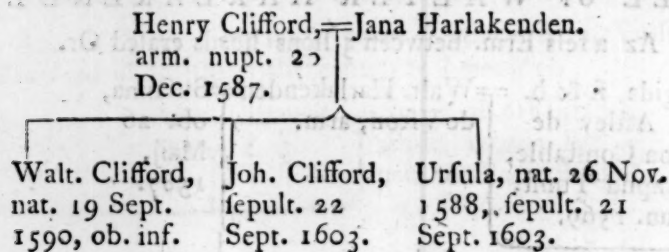
Will. Harlakenden, Sil. Harlakenden, = Elizab. John bapt. Rebecca, bapt.  
bapt. 19 Aug. 1640. bapt. 30 Dec. 1641. Dec. ... 24 Maij, 1646.  
ob. infans. ob. 22 Jan. 1678. 1647. Maria bapt. 9 Nov. 1649,  
James bapt. ob. 22 Maij, 1659.  
10 Feb. Martha, bapt. 3 Dec.  
1652-3. 1650, ob. inf.  
ob. inf. Sara bapt. 26 Oct. 1654,  
ob. inf.

Thomas, sep. Sil. Harlakenden, Joel Harlakenden, bapt.  
10 Dec. 1674. bapt. 13 Jun. 1676. 10 Feb. 1678-9, ob. inf.

Jane Burstone, daughter to Mrs. Harlakenden, buried at  
Tunst. 24 Jan. 1599.  
Tho. Harlakenden, bapt. 4 Maij, 1606.

Sar. Harlakenden, buried 14 Jan. 1633.  
A child of Rog. Harlakenden, buried 21 Sept. 1639.

## PEDIGREE OF HENRY CLIFFORD.

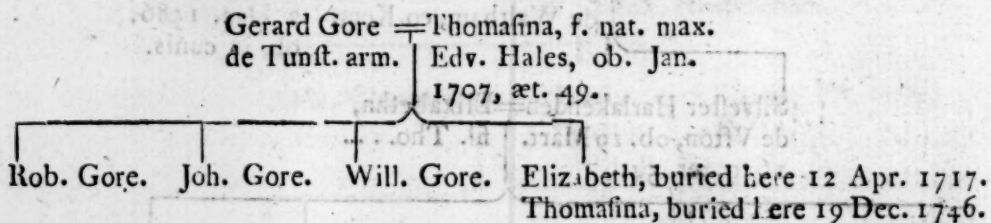


## G O R E - C O U R T.

This was anciently the seat of a family whose name was *at-Gore*, and in old court rolls frequently *de la Gore*. *John* at-Gore, as I judge, owned this place 2 Edward II, and *Henry* at-Gore died possessed of it 31 Edward III, as Mr. Philipot informs us; but I have not seen any record which countenances such assertion. It staid in this name for several generations; but at last *James* Gore sold it to *Thomas Royden* of East Peckham; and his son parted with it the same way to Mr. *Christopher Wood*, and his grandson was the possessor of it in Philipot's time.

So far the Kentish writers.

## PEDIGREE OF GERARD GORE.



Will. de la Gore, 44 H. III. Prynn, III, 116.

Will. atte Gore, official. archiep. Cant. 45 H. III. Ib. 119. b.

Mr. Will. de la Gore, prebend. in eccl. de Nonington, 25 E. I. Prynn, III, 716.

Tho. atte Gore. Esc. 30 F. I. n. 19. Monast. J. 289. b.

Hen. de Gore, 31 E. 3. Harr. p. 145.

Walt. Gore, 12 H. VI. Fuller.

Will. Gore buried at Tunstall, 27 Apr. 1558. Reg.

Reginald panetarius & fratres sui petunt versus Alured de la Gore & Sibyllam ux. ejus dim. carucat. terre cum ptin. in Sevenoch. Plac. 2 Joh. de divers. terminis, rot. 9.



Indeed I am apt to suspect that Mr. Philipot may be mistaken here, who seeing in an index at the Tower a reference to an inquisition of this date, took it for granted that the same was an inquisition taken upon the death of Henry atte Gore, and concluded that he must have died so seised; but in truth the record referred to is no more than a return to a writ of inquisition *ad quod dam.* wherein the jury certify, that it is not to the damage of the king or any other person if licence be granted for this Henry atte Gore to enfeoff Henry Willy, chaplain, in 28 acres of land lying in Sydingbourne, and held of the king in capite, and for the said Henry Willy after plenary seisin thereof obtained to refoff the said Henry atte Gore and Alice his wife in the said lands to hold to them and to the heirs of the said Henry for ever. This return further sets forth, that the said land was held of the king in capite by the service of a 66th part of one knight's fee: that its true value was ix' iiij<sup>d</sup> at iiij the acre; that the said Henry atte Gore had besides one messuage and fourscore acres of land in Sydingbourne which were held of queen Philippa as of her manor of Milton, in gavelkind by the service of 30<sup>s</sup> per annum, that the true yearly value of this messuage was 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> and of the fourscore acres of land xl<sup>s</sup> at 6<sup>d</sup> the acre.

This inquisition was taken at Milton the Thursday after the feast of S. Barnabas, 31 Edward I. (p).

Robert atte Gore of Tunstall, by deed (q) dated at Sydingbourne, ult. May 5, Richard II, 1382, conveys to Thomas atte Sherche

(p) Bund. Escaet. 31 E. III. p. 2. n. 8.

(q) Chart. Miscellan. vol. X. nu. 122. in biblioth. Lamethana.

Sciant presentes & fut. quod ego Rob. atte Gore de Tunstalle dedi, concessi & hac presenti carta in confirmavi Tho. atte Sherche & Johæ ux. de Sydingbourne 7 acr. terr. ad ptin. suis jac. in poch. de Sydingbourne in campo voc. Fogeelstonefelde inter terram Hussy versus south west & north & regiam stratam vocat. Chiltonestret versus east. liend. & tenend. pdcas 7 acr. terr. cum sepib. & oib. alijs ptin. suis pdcis Tho. atte Shiche & Johæ. ux. ej. h. & aff. ipsius Tho. jure hereditar. in ppet. de capitalib. dnis ipsi feodi p servicia inde dic. p ann. debita & de jure consueta. & ego pdcus Rob. & h. mei warrantizabimus pdcas 7 acr. terr. cum sepib. & oib. alijs ptin. suis pdcis Tho. atte

Sherche of Sydingbourne and Joan his wife, and the heirs and assigns of the said Thomas, 7 acres of land lying in Sydingbourne, in a field called Foghelestonesfeld, between the land of Henry Huffy towards the south west and north, and abutting upon the king's street called Chiltone-street towards the east.

21 Dec. 1674. Christopher Wood, of Canterbury, son of Matthew Wood, transferred the property of this manor to *Charles Segar* of Tunstall, who dying in June or July, 1679, left issue three sons and one daughter. Of these Henry died; and *William* parting with his share to the elder son *Charles Segar* of Borden, this manor of Gore with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, was by him and his sister Jane Netherfole of Barham in this county, widow, conveyed to the rev. *Edward Mores*, clerk, rector of this parish 11th October, 1723, and his son *Edward Rowe Mores* is the present owner.

## P I S T O C K.

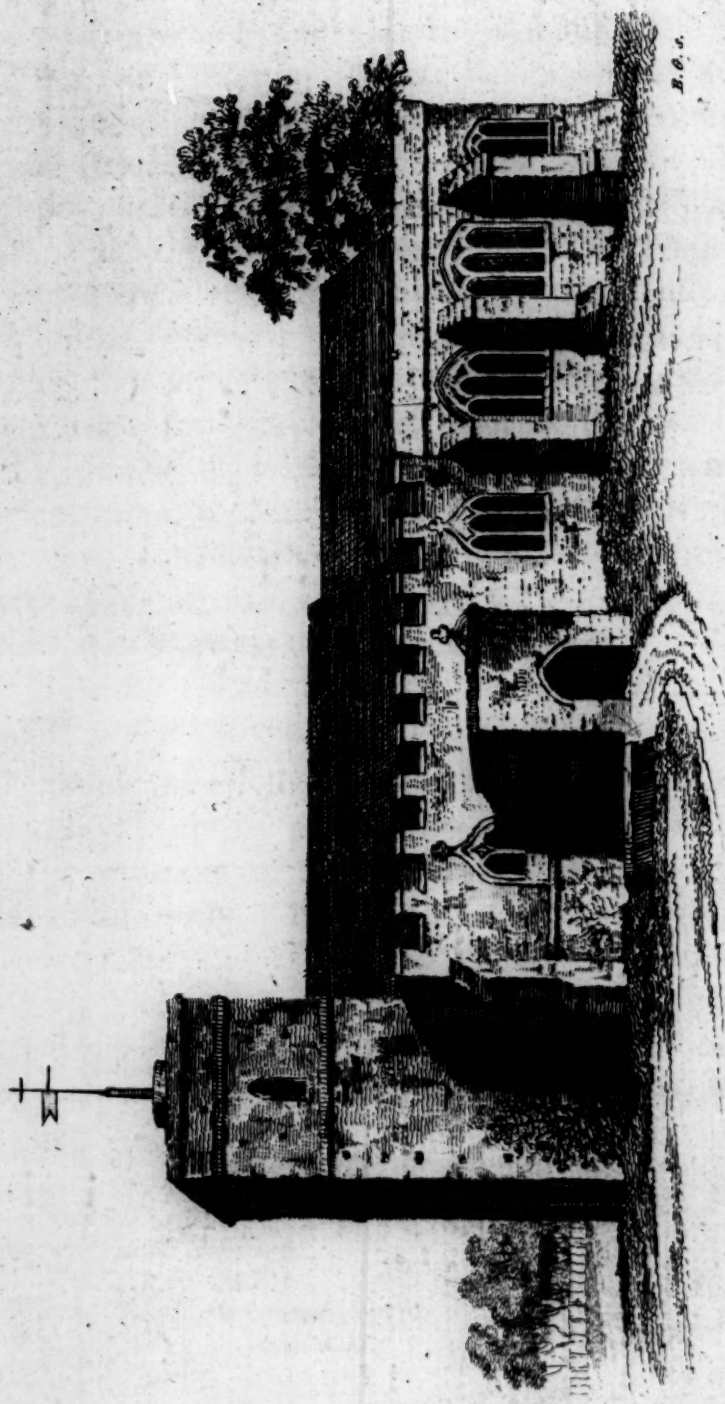
A small manor placed by the Kentish writers in Rodmersham parish, though it is in this parish was anciently part of the revenues of the nunnery of Minster in the isle of Shepey; who gave it them I know not. It was 29 Henry VIII. granted to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*; but his extravagant son *Henry* lord Cheyney, alienated it 13 Elizabeth to *Richard Thornhill*, esq. who, on his decease, gave it to his second son Sir *John Thornhill*, and his descendant and heir *Charles Thornhill*, esq. was the possessor in Philipot's time.

S. & Joh. vx. ej. h. aff. ipi. Tho. contra oēs gentes in ppet. In cuj. rei test. pſenti cattæ sig. meum apposui. Dat. apud Sydingbourne ult. die mens. Maij anno regni regis Ricī scēdi post conq. Hiis test.

Hen. Huffy,  
Ric. atte Gore,  
Hug. de Merstone,  
Simon Mahew,  
Ric. Bakere,  
Laur. de Dene,  
Joh. atte Lee,  
Joh. Toghe, & alijs.







B. G. S.

*The South West Prospect of the Parish Church of Tunstall in the County of Kent.*

## T H E C H U R C H

is built of flint, and, as the generality of churches in this county are, is a neat building; it consists of a body, two side isles, and a chancel; there is also a chapel on the south side of the chancel, at the west end is a tower, and therein a pretty ring of bells, five in number, the oldest of which was cast in 1573. It is in the deanry of Sittingbourne and diocese of Canterbury, and is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

Of its antiquity I can say nothing with certainty. Honorius, archbishop of this see, first ordained parishes; and as we may suppose he was particularly careful of his own diocese, so we may perhaps, with some small appearance of truth imagine, that Tunstall had a church so early as in his time, though the present building is by no means to be thought of this antiquity, or indeed any older than the well-known remarkable period of church-building in England.

The patrons of the church were formerly the lords of the manor, who also were frequently the founders of our parochial churches; one of these, Hubert de Burgo, gave the patronage of Tunstall to the archbishop of Canterbury, Richard Wetherstide, and his successors for ever (*r*). This donation was confirmed by  
king

(*r*) Ex cartular' archiep'i Cant' in Bibl. Bodl. int' MSS. Tavn. n° 223, fol. 86, b.  
"Oib' sc'e m'ris ecclie filijs ad quos p'sens carta p'venerit Hubertus de Bergo com'  
Kanc' sal'm in Dño. Noverit universitas v'ra nos dedisse, concessisse, & hac p'senti carta  
n'ra confirmasse venabili patri dño Ric' Dej g'ra Cauc' archiep'o in libam, purā, & ppet'  
elemosynam advocacōe ecclie de Tunstall cū p'tin' hend' & tenend' eid' dño archiep'o  
& succ' suis archiep' Cant' libe, quiete, & integre cū oib' ad d'cam advocacōem p'tin'  
et nos et hedes n'ri advocacōm illā cū p'tin' p'dco dño archiep' & succ' suis archiep'  
Cant' warantizabimus in ppet' & ut hec n'ra donacō rata & stabilis in ppet' p'fvet'  
p'sens scriptū sigilli n'ri munimine duxim' roborand': Hijs test', dñis

king Henry III. by charter dated at Westminster, Oct. 9, anno 1229, regn. 13<sup>mo</sup>; a copy of both these writings is here inserted from the cartulary of the archbishop of Canterbury, amongst bishop Tanner's MSS. in the Bodleian library (*s*).

In the taxation of ecclesiastical benefices made by the order of Pope Nicholas VI, 20 Edward I, (*t*) Tunstall is thus rated :

Ecclesia de Tunstall, xxxv marc.

At the time of archdeacon Harpsfield's visitation 1557 (*u*), the state of Tunstall was as follows :

J. Lincoln.	} e <sup>p</sup> is.	Steph. de Segrave	} mil.
H. Bathon.		Bertr. de Crioll	
R. Cicestr.		Ranulph Butone.	
A. Cov. & Lich.		Gillo Butone & mult' alijs."	
H. Roff.			
R. Lond,			

N. B. In the original charter, which is in the library of MSS. at Lambeth in Carr. Miscellan. vol. II. N<sup>o</sup> 50, the two first witnesses were, J. Bathon, H. Linc. the two last, Ranulf Britone, Guil. Britone. In cæteris concordat cum n<sup>ro</sup> transcripto Nov. 13, 1754. The seal, which was of green wax, is lost from the original; but a cord of red silk to which it was appendant yet remains. On the back of the original, in an old hand, this number in a later hand, "in the parchment book, fol. 5, & fol. 45."

(*s*) Ex cartular' archiepi Cant. int' MSS. Tann. f. 79, a.

"Hen. Dei grã rex Angl' dñs Hib' dux Norman' & Aquit' com' Andeg', archiepis, e<sup>p</sup>is, abb', priorib', com', baron', justic', forestarijs, vicec', p<sup>p</sup>ositis, ministris, ballivis, & oib' fidelib' suis salẽm. Sciatis nos concessisse & p<sup>p</sup>ienti cart' n<sup>ra</sup> firmasse veñabili in X<sup>p</sup>o patri Riçõ ead' grã Cantuar' archiepo ecclia de Tunstall cū oib' ad eam ecclia p<sup>p</sup>tin' qm̃ hiet ex dono dilecti & fidelis n<sup>ri</sup> Hub' de Burgo com' Cane' sicut carta ejusd' Hub' racõnabiler testatur; quare volumus & firmiter p<sup>p</sup>ecipim' qd p<sup>p</sup>dcus archiep' & succ' sui archiepi Cant' heant & tepeant p<sup>p</sup>dcã ecclia cū oib' p<sup>p</sup>tin suis libere, quiete, & integre cū oib' ad eccl' illã p<sup>p</sup>tinent' in lib' pur' & p<sup>p</sup>pet' elimos' : Hijs test'

Bertramo de Crioll	} dnis	Ranul. Britone.
Steph. de Segrave		Will. Briton & mult' alijs.
J. Bathon.	}	dat' ap <sup>d</sup> West' p manũ ven'
H. Linc.		patris R. Cicestr' e <sup>p</sup> i cancellarij
A. Cov. & Litch		n <sup>ri</sup> ix die Oct. ann' reg' n <sup>ri</sup> 13 <sup>mo</sup> ."
H. Roff.		
R. Lond.		

(*t*) MS. in Hyperoo Bodl. nu. 129.

(*u*) See archbp. Winchelsea's decree in Dugd. Warw. p. 649.

Tunstall.



Tunstall. Rector, Dr. William Bunker.

Rectoria ex patronatu d'ni archiep'i valet li. 14.

Parochiani 60.

Familia 16.

In Ecton's Liber valorum it stands thus:

Tunstall, a rectory dedicated to St. John Baptist; patron the archbishop of Canterbury, certified val. 14*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*. yearly, tenths 1*l*. 8*s*. 10*d*. proxies 5 fol.

In a taxation made 1384, 8 Richard II, the half-tenth of Tunstall is rated at 13*s*. 4*d*. so that the living was then valued at 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. or 20 marks(x).

In a list of the benefices in the collation of the archbishop of Canterbury about 1400, entered in the register of archbishop Arundell, part I. f. 258. b. it stands thus:

Decanat. de	} Eccl. de Tunstall, xxv <sup>mare</sup> .
Sydyngborne	

In pursuance of the act of parliament made 26 Henry VIII, the true value of the rectory of Tunstall was thus returned to the commissioners:

"Decanat. de Sydyngborn.

Tunstall.

The certificat of Sir Symons Jenys pson there made by Symon Spacherst his farmer.

First, the same Symon Spacherst paieth to the said pson yerly, viij<sup>li</sup>.

Item, paid to the prest for his wages, vj<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Summa, xiiij<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Whereof deducted for proxies yerly, v<sup>s</sup>.

Summa de claro, xiiij<sup>li</sup> viij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

X<sup>ma</sup> inde, xxviij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>.

(x) Stevens's Suppl. vol. I. p. 43. Thorne, col. 2173.

The old parsonage house was begun to be pulled down July 10, 1712. The foundation of the cellar for the new one begun July 22.

I proceed now to the account of those incumbents of this church whose names I have recovered, and such particulars of their lives as I am at present acquainted with; which as it contains but an imperfect series I shall first premise that this is not owing to any negligence of mine, but to want of opportunity for searching at those places where the proper materials for completing it are repositied. The same must be alledged in excuse for any other defects which may be found in the preceding pages; for I have never yet applied myself *ex professo* to treat of the antiquities of this place, or had recourse to any of the public offices necessary to be consulted on this occasion, though I hope shortly so to do. Most of what I have said occurred to me in the course of my searches for a very large work which I am engaged in; and as my additions to the former histories of this place are chiefly fetched from printed volumes of our antiquities, they serve in a remarkable manner to shew how capable of improvement the present histories of this county are, and what unpardonable indolence the latest writer on this subject is guilty of.

#### R E C T O R E S.

LAMBERTUS DE MONNETO is the first I have hitherto met with; by birth an Italian as his name should intimate; and one particularly favoured by John Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury; for in the year 1281, when the profits of this his benefice were upon the point of sequestration by reason of the dilapidated condition of his church, the archbishop by his mandate issued from S. Malling Jan. 10, 1281-2, superseded

feded the sequestration, and undertook, when the defects of reparation should be signified unto him, to see himself to the sufficient amendment of the same(y). Monneto, who was not in full orders, presuming upon this favour of the archbishop, ventured to absent himself from an ordination some time after holden at Croyden, at which he was particularly cited to appear, which occasioned the archbishop to direct a sequestration of his benefice till he should have taken those orders which the quality of his preferment did require(z), to which end he was cited to appear before the archbishop on the Friday next following, the Sunday on which is sung the service beginning with "Misericordia Domini," in the fifth year of archbishop Peckham's consecration 1283, with which citation I suppose he did comply.

Besides the rectory of Tunstall he had also the benefice of Subchirche and a canonry in the collegiate church of South Mallyng in the year 1283. He moved a suit against the executors of John the Roman of Olford; a commission for hearing of which was directed to the Dean of the Arches from Mortlake April 25 in this year(a); and in the year 1284, he was proxy for the archbishop in a certain cause moved against him by the archbishop and convent of Fiscamp in Normandy(b). After which I meet with nothing more of him till I read of his death which happened in the beginning of May, 1287; whereupon the rectory of Tunstall, agreeable to the constitution of the council of Lyons, was, by the archbishop, committed to the care of Richard de Feryng archdeacon of Canterbury, 3 non. Maij, 1287(c).

JOHN DE HELPRINGHAM, presbyter, succeeded Monneto in the rectory of Tunstall, being instituted thereto 3 id. Jun. 1287(d).

(y) Peckham, 59. b.

(z) Ib. 61. a.

(a) Ib. f. 146. a. see f. 182. b. 186. b.

(b) Ib. f. 172. a.

(c) Ib. f. 31. b.

(d) Ib.



He was at this time vicar of Wengham in this county; which vicarage he resigned upon his collation to this rectory, but had licence from the archbishop to hold it together with Tunstall, till Michaelmas 1287; what became of him afterwards I know not; but 12 cal. Aug. 1310(*e*), I find archbishop Winchelsey conferring this rectory then vacant (though by what means appears not) upon

ANDREW DE BREEG, clerk, who declined the offer, and intimated his refusal of it by M. de Bereham, the archbishop's chancellor, 14 cal. Sept. following(*f*), whereupon

SIMON DE MEPHAM, presbyter, was collated to this rectory 4 non. Nov. 1310(*g*), and had letters of induction of the same date directed to the archdeacon's official on that behalf. He was born at Mepham in this county(*h*), from whence also he derived his name: he was educated in Merton college, Oxon, where he commenced doctor in divinity, and was esteemed very learned in the profession of theology for those times: he was prebend of the church of Chichester, and 6 cal Jun. 1295, was collated to a canonry in the cathedral church of Landaff(*i*); 10 cal. Jun. 1314, he had licence from archbishop Reynolds to be absent one whole year from his parish of Tunstall, for the sake of prosecuting his studies(*k*), as I suppose, at the university of Oxford; for I find him this very year amongst the regents in divinity who examined and condemned certain theological errors which were publicly maintained in the schools by the Dominicans and other friars(*l*): at length being freely elected by the convent of Christ Church in the month of Dec. 1327; he was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury non. Jul. 1328(*m*): he died at his palace of Maghfelde 1323, and

(*e*) Reg. Winchelf. f. 47. b.

(*f*) Ib.

(*g*) Ib. f. 48. b.

(*h*) Lambard's Peramb. ed. 1596, p. 490.

(*i*) Tann. Biblioth. p. 522.

(*k*) Reg. Reynolds, f. 10. a.

(*l*) Antiq. Oxon. p. 153.

(*m*) Tann. ut supr.

was buried in his own cathedral where he lies under a tomb of black marble on the north side of St. Anselm's chapel. Who succeeded in the rectory of Tunstall upon his promotion to the see of Canterbury I have not found; but about 30 years afterwards

WILLIAM DE IOCELYN, alias ISLEP, who was cross-bearer to archbishop Islep, and very probably related to him also, quitted this rectory for the rectory of Clyve<sup>(n)</sup>; to which latter he was instituted 11 Mart. 1358<sup>(o)</sup>. Upon this exchange

WILLIAM IN THE HERNE<sup>(p)</sup> was instituted to the rectory of Tunstall 9 cal. Maij, 1358, and had letters for induction thereinto directed to the archdeacon's official and to Sir Simon rector of Wicheling<sup>(q)</sup>. He continued not long here, but resigned his benefice 5 cal. Sept. following<sup>(r)</sup>; which resignation being certified to the archbishop under the seal of the abbat of Thorney,

WILLIAM DE ISLEP having resigned his rectory of Clyve 6 Nov. preceding<sup>(s)</sup> was again instituted hereto 17 cal. Jan. 1338<sup>(t)</sup>, and had letters of induction in like manner directed to the official of the archdeacon and to Sir Simon, rector of Wicheling before-mentioned: shortly after this his second institution he made a second exchange of this rectory with a name-fake

JOHN DE ISLEP, rector of Foxley in the diocese of Norwich, who was instituted to the rectory of Tunstall 18th Feb. 1360, and had letters of induction thereto dated 4 cal. Mart. following<sup>(u)</sup>. He died not long after, and was succeeded by

WILLIAM DE TUNSTALL, br. who was instituted hereto 4 id. Oct. 1361<sup>(x)</sup>. He had been rector of the church of Hamme,

<sup>(n)</sup> Reg. Islep, f. 280. a.

<sup>(o)</sup> Ib. f. 279. b.

<sup>(p)</sup> One Will. de Herne of Reculver, ord. deacon 1316. extre Reg. p. 49.

<sup>(q)</sup> Reg. Islep, f. 280. a.

<sup>(r)</sup> Ib. f. 280. b.

<sup>(s)</sup> Ib. f. 281. a.

<sup>(t)</sup> Ib.

<sup>(u)</sup> Ib. f. 286. b.

<sup>(x)</sup> Ib. f. 291. a.

which he resigned in the year 1358 (*y*), and was at this time rector of Woodchirch, which he resigned upon his institution to this benefice (*z*).

ALANUS DE SLEDDALE, clerk, was collated upon the death of Tunstall 3 id. Jun. 1363 (*a*), having then received only the first tonsure. On Sunday 9 cal. Jan. following, being the eve of the nativity of our Saviour, he was ordained acolyte in the archbishop's chapel at Charyng by William bishop of Rochester (*b*); and 15 cal. Jun. 1364, he was ordained priest in the parish church of Wye ad titulum eccl. suæ, by the same prelate, by virtue of a commission from the archbishop of Canterbury (*c*) in the year 1365. He resigned his rectory of Tunstall for that of Saltwood (*d*); and in the year 1638, being then rector of Hethe, was constituted an executor of the will of Simon Breedon, M. D. canon of Cicester; by whom was bequeathed to him as a legacy, a silver cup with a foot and cover; in the bottom of which cup stood the image of a man (*e*). 1 July 1876, being then rector of Saltwood, he had licence from archbishop Sudbury to be absent from his benefice for the space of one year (*f*), after which time I find him no more. One Alanus de Sleddale, canon of the collegiate church of Gnouthale in the diocese of Litchfield, was ordained an acolyte by letters dimissory in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow 2 Mart. 1386, ad tit. preb. suæ (*g*), but he must have been a different person from our rector.

(*y*) Reg. Islep. f. 281. a.

(*z*) Ib. f. 291. a.

(*a*) Ib. f. 301. b.

(*b*) Ib. f. 324. b.

(*c*) Ib. f. 225. a.

(*d*) Ib. f. 307. a.

(*e*) Reg. Wytles, f. 122. a.—Simon Breedon, M. D. of whom we have an account in Leland, was eminent for his skill and accurate observations in astronomy, as well as famous for his library which he collected with great care and assiduity: he was first of Baliol then of Merton and as some say of Queen's college likewise in the university of Oxon; to which last mentioned college he bequeaths in his will here mentioned Bartolomeus de naturis rerum. He was canon of Cicester, rector of Biddenden, and warden of Maidston hospital; and died 14 cal. Maij, 1372, on which day his will was proved. Ant. Wood's M. C. Mert.

(*f*) Reg. Sudb. f. 3. b.

(*g*) Reg. Courtney, f. 308. b.



JOHN MARCYL or MARCELLY, clerk, rector of Saltwood, was collated to this rectory 13 cal. October, 1365, upon the exchange made between him and Sleddale (*b*). He likewise at his coming hither was no more than a *primo tonsurate*; and 15 cal. March following, being Quadragesima Sunday, was ordained an acolyte at Maghfelde, at an altar erected in the archbishop's chamber (*i*). 2 cal. March following he was ordained sub-deacon in a private oratory near the chamber of the archbishop, within the said manor of Maghfelde (*k*); and lastly, upon Easter day in the same year, viz. 2 non. April, 1366, he was ordained a priest in the archbishop's chapel at Maghfelde afore said (*l*). He exchanged this rectory, for the neighbouring one of Ivychurch, with

THOMAS PRESTON, who was instituted hereto 3 cal. Sept. 1368 (*m*), and within a few days exchanged it for the rectory of Hadlegh, with

JOHN BASSETT, instituted hereunto non. Sept. 1368 (*n*), who in a few weeks after (Preston having in the mean time exchanged his rectory of Hadelegh with William Palmer, for the rectory of Chelsea, in the diocese of London) made another exchange of Tunstall for Chelsea with

THOMAS PRESTON before-mentioned, who was a second time instituted hereto 14 cal. Nov. 1368 (*o*), and had letters of induction, bearing equal date, directed to the official of the archdeacon of Canterbury. What became of this church-merchant afterwards I know not, for I cannot think with Mr. Newcourt, that this is the same person who was rector of St. Mary, Lothbury; but as he thought meet to return hither again, it is to be hoped he ended his days here; if so, he was probably succeeded by

(*b*) Reg. Illep. f. 307. a.

(*i*) Ib. f. 326. b.

(*k*) Ib.

(*l*) Ib.

(*m*) Reg. Langh. f. 105. a.

(*n*) Ib. f. 105. b.

(*o*) Ib. f. 107. a.

JOHN WAYTE, whom I meet with as rector of this place in the year 1383 (*p*), when he exchanged it for the rectory of St. Andrews, Holborn, in the diocese of London, with

RICHARD HOLME, who received institution 15 April, 1383 (*q*), in the person of Walter Lokyngtond, his proctor, who in the name of his principal making the profession of canonical obedience to the see of Canterbury, letters of induction were granted to him, directed to Walter Cheltenham, the commissary-general (*r*); but by some means or other this living was again vacant not long after; for

THOMAS BUTILLER, chaplain, was admitted hereto 20 Oct. 1385, at the presentation of the crown by reason that the temporalities of the archbishopric were then vacant (*s*) and in the king's hands (though by what means I have not learned); and having received institution and made his profession of canonical obedience, letters for his induction were directed to the dean of Sittingbourne (*t*).

JOHN CATTELYN, presbyter, was collated to this rectory 24 Maij, 1386, and had letters of induction directed to the dean of Sittingbourne. The next month he exchanged for Greenford-magna in the diocese of London, with

JOHN LYNTON. This exchange was completed 15 June 1386 (*u*), when Lynton received institution to the rectory of Tunstall, and had letters directed to John Lejer, alias Leyer, parish priest of Frensted, and John George, clerk, jointly and separately for his induction (*x*). This John Lynton was registrar of the court of Canterbury, and keeper of the registers of that court, having his habitation in the parish of St. Faith, London, whereupon the 5th Dec. 1391, in the presence of John Perch, clerk, notary public, he resigned his church of

(*p*) Reg. Courtin. f. 249. b.    (*q*) Ibid.    (*r*) Ibid.    (*s*) Ibid. f. 258. a.  
 (*t*) Ibid.    (*u*) Ibid. f. 262. a.    (*x*) Ibid. f. 262. b.

Tunstall in expectation of obtaining that of Eynesford in the deanry of Schorsham, at the same time making protestation that he did not thereby intend, in any measure, to recede from, or give up, his right in the former, unless he should obtain plenary and peaceable possession of the latter (*y*), to which he was accordingly admitted within ten days then next following (*z*). 7th Oct. 1399, he was collated to the rectory of St. Dunstan in the East, London (*a*), where he died in the beginning of July, 1401 (*b*).

NICHOLAS SALWY, chaplain, was collated to this rectory upon the removal of Lynton to that of Eynesford before-mentioned, and instituted herein 18 Dec. 1391 (*c*), whether by means of an exchange with Lynton or otherwise, I am uncertain: chopping and changing of benefices was a kind of trade amongst the clergy of this age; and was now exercised in so scandalous a manner, that many were defrauded by an unequal exchange, and some wholly deprived of their preferment by the knavery of these ecclesiastical traffickers. To put a stop to these simoniacal dealings, whereby it frequently happened, that a person unfit for one curacy swept to himself the profits of many; a mandatory letter issued from archbishop Courtney, 5th Mart. 1391-2, putting the bishops in mind of their duty, and requiring them, upon their canonical obedience, to execute their powers against these iniquitous practices, and to put in force those canons and laws which were subsisting against them (*d*).

WILLIAM BAKER, chaplain, 31st Oct. 1416, was collated to this rectory, then vacant by the death of the last incumbent (*e*); as was also

(*y*) Reg. Mort. Dene. Bourgh. Courtn. f. 201. a. (*z*) Ibid. f. 201. b.

(*a*) Reg. Arund. part I. f. 262.

(*b*) Ibid. f. 278.

(*c*) Reg. Mort. Dene, Bourgh. Courtn. f. 201. b. (*d*) Spelm. Concil. vol. II. p. 641.

(*e*) Reg. Chich. I. f. 78. a.



JOHN BOSEHAM, chaplain, 1st Jan. 1416-7, upon the decease of the said William Baker (*f*).

THOMAS GLOUCESTRE, deacon, was collated to this living by archbishop Chicheley, 8th Sept. 1419 (*g*), but by what means it was then vacant is not said.

WILLIAM CLERK, chaplain, was collated hereto by the same archbishop, 5th Maij, 1428 (*b*), but whether he immediately succeeded Gloucestre I know not. After him I meet with

RICHARD CAUNTON (*i*), rector of this church, upon whose resignation succeeded

ROBERT PYKE, who was instituted hereto in the person of William Coke, his proctor, 8th Sept. 1446 (*k*), and resigning the living in Nov. following,

THOMAS BRAG, chaplain, was instituted hereto 3 Dec. 1446 (*l*), as was

ROBERT TOFT, A. M. 23 Maij, 1450 (*m*).

THOMAS KYNGE is the next I have hitherto met with. Upon his resignation

THOMAS BALYS, chaplain, was collated to this rectory by archbishop Bourghier 4 Maij, 1473 (*n*). How long he continued here, what became of him, or who succeeded him, I know not, but

ALEXANDER CROWMER, A. M. was collated to this rectory then vacant by the death of the last incumbent, 1st Mart. 1490-1 (*o*). A relation he was doubtless to Sir James Crowmer, knight, at this time lord of Tunstall, but in what degree I have not yet discovered.

ROBERT WHETELEY, A. M. succeeded upon the death of Crowmer, being instituted hereto 6th Jul. 1492 (*p*), at the

(*f*) Reg. Chich. I. f. 82. a.

(*g*) Ibid. f. 101. a.

(*b*) Ibid. f. 173. a.

(*i*) Reg. Staff. f. 90. a.

(*k*) Ibid. f. 90. a.

(*l*) Ibid. f. 91. b.

(*m*) Ibid. f. 104. b.

(*n*) Reg. Bourgh. f. 107. b.

(*o*) Reg. Mort. II. 148. a.

(*p*) Ibid. f. 152. b.

collation of archbishop Morton. His successor in all probability was

RICHARD SYMONS, presbyter, upon whom archbishop Morton confiding in his circumspection, industry, and fitness for the charge, and moved by the evident necessity or utility of the church, conferred this rectory 5th Dec. 1499, to be held in commendam for the space of six months from the date of this collation, according to the constitution of Gregory X. but he continued longer here than six months; for

THOMAS SMYTH, A. M. was collated to this rectory, then vacant by the death of the said Symons, 4th Dec. 1502. He remained here till September 1513; at which time he resigned this benefice.

RADULPH WULF, chaplain, was collated thereto 9th Sept. 1513. He died 20th Jun. 1525, and was buried in the chancel of his church, where his effigy in brass is still to be seen in the habit of a priest at high mass.

SYMON JENYNS, as I conceive succeeded him; and might be the last Roman Catholic minister of this parish. He was buried here 27th Nov. 1538. He has left an *orate* upon the walls of the dove-house belonging to the parsonage, which I therefore suppose he built.

WILLIAM BOUNKER was his immediate successor; but the date of his institution I have not seen; or any more of him than that he was rector at the time of archdeacon Harpsfield's visitation, and that he was buried here 15th Jun. 1560.

THOMAS THACKER; he was buried here 29th Sept. 1572, and probably came immediately after Bunker.

JOHN COLDWELL seems to be the next. I meet with him in the parish register under the year 1577, where he is called Mr. Dr. Coldwell. Shortly after this

PETER

PETER POTT, A. M. (q) became rector of Tunstall (r). He first occurs in 1581. He died 10th Oct. 1584, and had for his successor

CHRISTOPHER WEBBES, theol. bac. born at Gillingham in this county, educated in St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became president. He was the father of a numerous offspring (s). He died 7th Jan. 1610, in the 63d year of his age, and was interred in the chancel, where, on a brass plate, is some account of him.

ROBERT CHEKE, D. D. by his great age seems to have immediately succeeded Mr. Webbcs. He was the younger son of an ancient family in Suffolk, and, like his predecessor, had been, I suppose, brought up at Cambridge, for I do not find his name in the lists of our graduates. He was ordained priest 8th Feb. 1600, presented to the 4th stall in Rochester cathedral, 2d Sept. 1616; to the vicarage of Hoo 17th Jul. 1622, which last he resigned in 1625; being a quiet peaceable man, he had a stipend of 20*l.* per ann. assigned him, reserved out of the church estate on the dissolution of deans and chapters by the rump gentry in 1646. He died 5th Jul. 1647, æt. 78. There is an handsome monument erected to his memory by Mary, his widow, against the north wall of the chancel.

ROBERT DIXON, A. M. by education a Cambridge man also, succeeded Dr. Cheke. He was of St. John's college in that university: he was ordained 21st Sept. 1639. He lived in the times of anarchy and confusion, and was a great sufferer in the royal cause, being in the year 1644, taken prisoner as he

(q) Adm. ad lect. log. Aristot. 18 Nov. 1569, determ. xlm. seq. adm. ad incip. 3 Jul. 1573.

(r) One Peter Pott was presented by queen Elizabeth to the rectory of St. Clement's in the suburbs of Oxon, 17 Mart. 1574-5. Park; II. 53. b. Admitted to the vicarage of Milton juxta Sittingbourne, 15 Feb. 1577-8. Grind. 178. b.

(s) 1st Feb. 1584-5, Christopher Webbe, cl. fac. th. prof. adm. concionator. un. in eccl. cath. Cant. vac. per mort. Joh. Ingulden, fac. th. bac. Reg. Whitgift, tom. I. f. 459. a.



passed through the Crown yard in Rochester, in his return from preaching a funeral sermon at Gravesend, and carried to Knoll-house near Seven Oak in this county, then made a prison for malignants as the loyal party were called.

As this happened before Mr. Dixon was possessed of the living of Tunstall, he must either have had other preferment in this county, or the author of this account of his sufferings be mistaken in his chronology.

From Knoll he was removed to Leeds castle in Kent, then another prison also; where he was closely kept prisoner for about fourteen months, under great hardships and ill-usage by one Franklyn, the pretended governor of that castle. The crimes laid to his charge were his loyalty to king Charles I, and his refusing to take the oath called the Solemn League and Covenant; which he never took.

Afterwards he was sequestered from this living; where a parliament party came for him at midnight, swearing they would cut him as small as herbs for the pot; but a servant of Sir Edward Hales, bart. (who was just before in the same night taken out of his bed from his lady and carried away prisoner), having given private notice of their approach, Mr. Dixon escaped into Oak-wood, not far from his house, where, for about a week, he lay night and day for fear of his life, and was there supplied with small matters privately sent him, until in a lay habit he fled and so escaped that storm. But his house was rifled and plundered, and by degrees he and his family quite undone and banished the county. Great sums of money were exacted out of him while he had any thing by sequestrators, committee-men, and such like; and he was told by one Sir Charles Sidley, that not one of his coat should be left to piss against the wall before he had done with them; but the same Sir Charles (by what motive was never known to Mr. Dixon) did after that become so much his friend as

that he brought him off from some other trouble before the committee as I think they were called.

When king Charles II was restored, Mr. Dixon, by the recommendation of the aforesaid Sir Edward Hales, was instituted prebend of the third stall in the cathedral of Rochester, August 9, 1660, and resigning his living of Tunstall to a son of both his names, was collated to the vicarage of St. Nicholas, Rochester, August 22, 1660, and commenced D. D. at Cambridge. He died in May 1688. He has written the "Nature of the two Testaments. Lond. 1674." fol. and the "Degree of Consanguinity and Affinity described. Lond. 1676." 8<sup>vo</sup>.

This account is taken from Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, part II, p. 231, to whom it was communicated by Mr. James Dixon, son to Mr. Robert Dixon. This James was born at Tunstall in January, 1648, and was baptized the 27th of the same month: he was living here in 1680, when he styled himself an esquire; resided afterwards at Town-Sutton, was coroner of the county and at length dying was buried here July 26, 1716. He married Elizabeth Cayfar of Hollingbourn, by whom he had issue two sons and one daughter; one of whom Robert Dixon, practised the law at Town-Sutton aforesaid, and was buried at Tunstall August 14, 1742.

ROBERT DIXON, A. M. son of the preceding Robert Dixon, D. D. a second of those names is the next I have yet seen: he was rector in 1678. Whether he be the same with Robert Dixon, A. M. who was curate here in 1669 I know not. He was buried here March 25, 1711, and was succeeded by

EDWARD MORES, clerk, collated to this parsonage May 7, 1711. He built the parsonage-house on the glebe entirely at his own expence, 1712. He gave, at the desire of his pious mother, (who had given the silver salver in her life-time) the silver flaggon for the communion, and added thereto a silver plate for the offering, 1731. He resided constantly with his people

ple till the time of his death, which, after a long and painful illness, happening at London April 8, 1740, he was interred at Walthamstow according to his express desire; and was succeeded in his living by one who has not been seen there since his induction (t).

On the north side of the chancel at Tunstall is an handsome cenotaph, with a busto of Mr. Mores and an inscription too long to be inserted here.

This gentleman, descended from an antient and genteel family at Great Coxwell in the county of Berks, was admitted to the order of a deacon in the cathedral church of S. Paul, London, Dec. 4, 1704, and received the order of priesthood in the parish church of S. Anne, Westminster, Jan. 6, 1705-6, being then aged 24 years. He was collated to this rectory May 7, 1711, and inducted into the real and actual possession of the same by Robert Elwick, vicar of Bredgar 15th of the same month, by virtue of a commission from Thomas Bouchier, LL. D. official of the archdeacon of Canterbury.

Mr. Mores wrote "Funeral Entertainment; or a practical discourse clearly shewing the incomparable excellency of Balaam's with. Lond. 1702 and 1704." 12mo. A treatise composed by the author when he was very young, in pursuance of an hint given by Manchester al Mondo in his book *De Contemplatione Mortis*; "that it would be much more suitable and expedient, instead of rings and gloves, to dispose of pious books at funerals; for they would instruct to a good use of those objects." "The Pious Example. Lond. 1725." 8vo. A discourse occasioned by the death of Mrs. Anne Mores, late of Tunstall in Kent, who departed this life Jan. 5, 1724-5.

(t) We have the following remarkable account from a village in Kent, about 16 miles distant from Canterbury, viz. the place having been upwards of 12 years destitute of a minister, the parishioners, willing to turn their want of a rector to the best advantage, have appropriated the parsonage-house to the use of the parish poor, and have sold the church. Lond. Evening, Feb. 18, 1752.

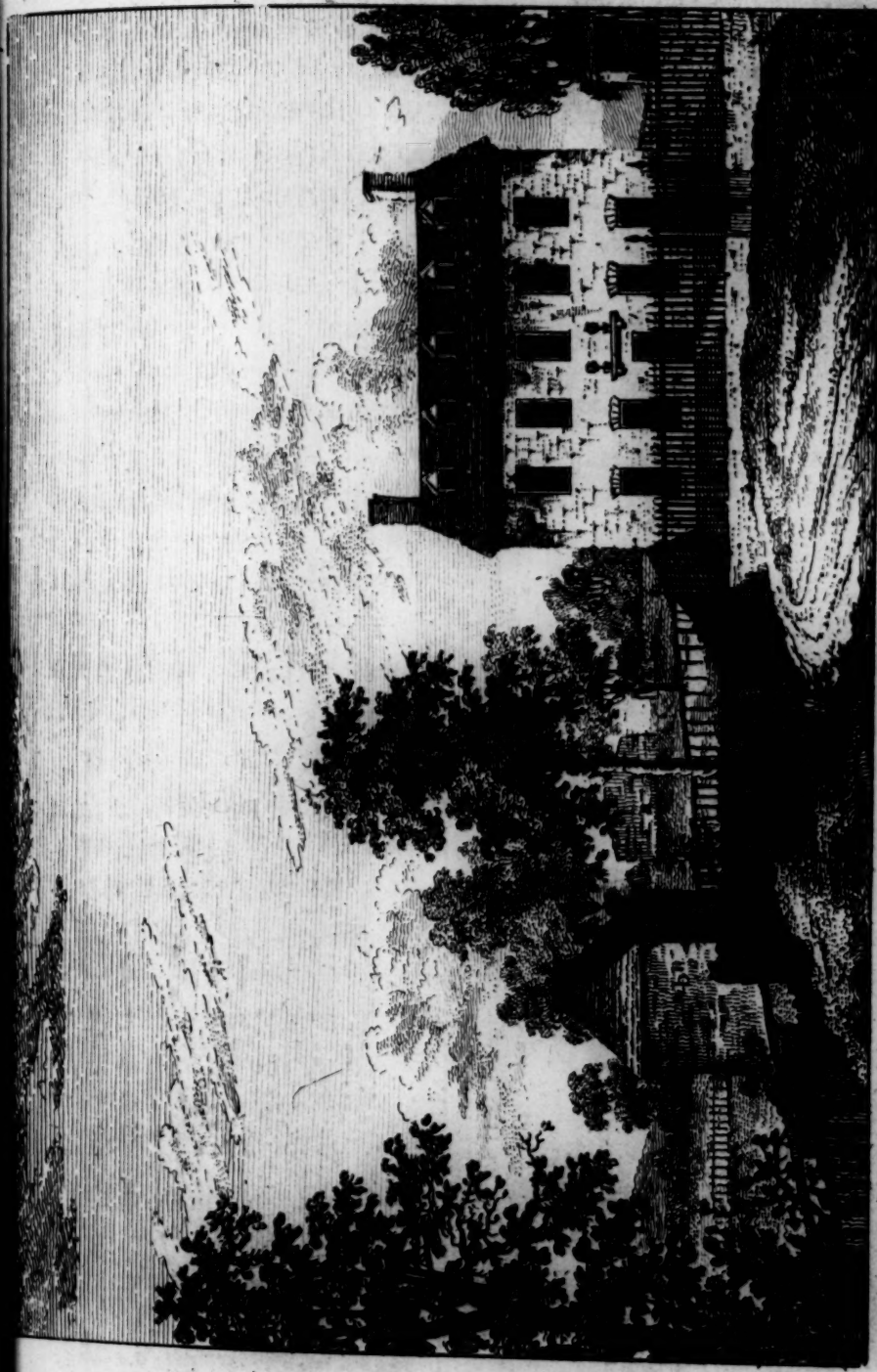


From the account already given of the preceding rector it is easy to guess under what circumstances this living must of necessity have come to his successor; and agreeably thereto the next thing we meet with is a licence from the archbishop of Canterbury, dated July 8, 1712, empowering Mr. Mores wholly to take down the old parsonage house of Tunstall, which could stand no longer<sup>(u)</sup>, and to build a new commodious and fit house for the said rectory, at his own expence, in its stead: accordingly the old parsonage house was begun to be pulled down July 10, 1712, and the foundation of the new one begun 22d of the same month.

Mr. Mores having by this means at his own charge provided for the future residence of a minister upon the spot, and being, exclusive of his profession, a gentleman by birth, character, and fortune, it may reasonably be supposed that at least an ordinary respect was shewn to him by those for whose advantages he had been so remarkably solicitous; but neither these nor more weighty considerations are a sufficient safeguard against the assaults of mischievous and malicious men; and for the encouragement of those who may be hereafter minded to go and do likewise, be it known, that the only recompense he met with from his parishioners was a continued series of abuses, insults, and oppression.

The first acknowledgement received for his benefaction was an advance of his parsonage in 1717, in the assessment to the land-tax from £.54 to £.100 per ann. but as the tythes of his living were let for no more than £.95 per ann. which sum included the tenths, procurations, and other deductions, by a proper application the same was reduced to £.90 per ann. which was £.36 per ann. more than the living was rated at when Mr. Mores first received it.

(u) Mr. Mores found only a few broken walls and rooms some sinking and others open to the sky; the chimnies down, and the floors destroyed or spoiled.



*The Rectory House of Tunstall in the County of Kent built in the Y. 1773. at the expense of the Rev. Edward Morris then Rector.  
 a. Remains of the old parsonage house which stood farther from the road. b. The altar-house built by Simon Ingnes, sac. th. bac. rector of Tunstall who died 1538.*





About this time one Thomas Banister came from Sittingbourne to settle here, and being desirous of a lease of the parsonage in the year 1719, applied to the rector for that purpose, offering a considerable increase of rent if Mr. Mores would turn the then present tenant out of it; but these dishonest endeavours to supplant another person meeting with a different reception from what Banister hoped for or expected, he took the first opportunity of expressing his resentment. And in the year 1720, being then assessor, took upon him to raise the parsonage again to £.95; and to prevent a redress of this injury gave the rector notice by letter, that the place appointed by the commissioners for hearing of appeals was at one place, when in fact it was at another at considerable distance, by which means the rector lost the opportunity of relief, and was constrained to pay the money, though as it afterwards appeared no more was paid into the hands of the receiver-general that year than had been paid the former year; so that the overplus ceded to the uses of Mr. Banister.

The next year Jacob Banister, brother to this Thomas, being then assessor (with one Thomas Hunt, whom he excluded from having any share in making the assessment) went still further, and from £.90 and £.95 advanced the parsonage to £.110; making the assessment from a copy written by Thomas Wilkins, and according to his positive order how every body should be taxed.

This Wilkins was a gentleman then lately come into the parish: I say a gentleman, though such a one he was that it is to be hoped neither this nor any other parish will be speedily troubled with his like again; but of him more hereafter.

This assessment (in which I should have said the two assessors were each abated £.10 per ann.) the rector appeared against, and the matter being heard before the commissioners June 6, 1721, the parsonage was by them directed to be assessed at £.90.

Banister

Banister was severely reprimanded, and very narrowly escaped a fine upon the occasion.

Thus ended the business of the land-tax: but that was not the only grievance which Mr. Mores had subjected himself to by having been a benefactor to the parish. Upon the 24th of July, 1720, at a vestry publicly appointed and holden for the parish, a certain rate was granted to Thomas Banister, then overseer of the poor, for the relief of the poor and payment of parish debts. This rate Banister accordingly prepared, dated July 31, but did not produce it till August 7, at another vestry, when he desired the inhabitants then assembled to sign it; but some of them objecting because the day was Sunday, and others because Mr. Wilkins was not there, it was deferred till the next day; at which time the parishioners being again assembled in the chancel (the place where the parish meetings are usually held) Wilkins contended that the parsonage house should be rated distinctly from the parsonage; though that was rated to the full and higher than any estate in the place; which the rector objecting to, and pleading against, was told by Mr. Wilkins that he had no business there, and with much abusive language was directed to go out of the church. The rector several times persuaded him to peace, but he still continued his railing, clamour, and oaths, and the inhabitants departed without signing the rate.

August 12th, the rector and the church-warden attended Mr. Justice Kenrick, and gave him an account of these matters in compliance with his own request and direction; for he, by repeated complaints, being well acquainted with the riotous proceedings and scandalous deportment of Wilkins, had directed that in case of any further abuses on his part he might have notice of them; the result of this conference was, that the justice said he would bind Wilkins to his good behaviour; and as to the rate, it must be signed by as many as they could get; that Sunday was as fit a day as any for that purpose, and that it should be afterwards

wards confirmed by the justices at their sitting: the rector accordingly the Sunday following sent for Banister, and having perused the rate, told him his intentions of having it signed in vestry that very day, which he was assured was no improper day, and the rather to be chosen by them as they were then most likely to be free from the disturbances of Wilkins, who was very seldom seen in the church upon a Sunday; to all which Banister assented, and the parishioners being assembled after the evening service, the rector, the church-warden, and every other person present, signed the rate, except Banister the overseer, who persisted in a refusal, because as he said, though he was willing to oblige the rector, yet he was unwilling to disoblige Mr. Wilkins, who had sworn, that he would pay no taxes unless the parsonage house was rated according to his direction.

A few days before the sitting of the justices, the rate was sent by Banister to Mr. John Hawker, clerk to the justices, with a letter, desiring him to produce it at the sitting, whither the rector and the church-warden went in expectation of it, and to have it confirmed. When Mr. Hawker declared to the sitting, that the rate had been indeed left with him, but that word was afterwards sent to his house that he should not carry the rate to the sitting: this trifling and underhand management gave so much offence, and very justly too, that a warrant issued against Banister, requiring him to come and shew cause why the rate was not brought according to his promise made to Thomas Hunt, the churchwarden, who was summoned as an evidence in the cause.

The 6th of Sept. Hunt informed the rector, that he had been warned by the borougher to meet Banister before the justice the next day, between 10 and 11 in the forenoon; at which time the rector and Hunt attended, but Banister came not at all; however the day after Banister called at the parsonage, and told the rector he was then going to the justice with the rate; the rector having



having remonstrated against the trouble and disappointment he had occasioned the preceding day, desired him to defer the business to another day, when Hunt and himself might go likewise; but Banister pretending a fear of the justice's displeasure, set forth immediately and waited at the justice's near four hours, in a seeming expectation of the rector and Hunt; the consequence of which was, a letter from Mr. Kenrick, couched in the following terms, which as a specimen of the justiciary style and manner of writing, I insert literatim:

" Thomas Hunt.

" Mr. Banister, the Overseer of the poor for your parish, was  
 " heer yesterday, attending most part of the Day for Mr. Mores,  
 " according to his promise ( I stand amaz'd at the contradictions)  
 " Banister sayes, he did not promise, to come last Wednesday.  
 " you may have all your just payments, and Accounts allow'd  
 " you, no occasion for the Sessions Busines—All the Dispute and  
 " difference lieth heer, whither the parson shall be Sess'd for his  
 " house—Take the Words of the Act—And also to raise  
 " Weekly, or otherwise (by taxation of every inhabitant, parson,  
 " Vicar, and other—much more I could say to you—

" Give no farther particular trouble (for Ile' hear none)

" To your Friend,

" Faversham . . . . Kenrick."

" Sep. 10, 1720.

" Your Busines has given me more

" Trouble, then the Whole Division."

The rector heard no more either of the rate or of Banister till the 22d of November, when Banister called at the parsonage and demanded the poor's rate for the parsonage house, rated distinct from the parsonage at £.15 per annum; upon the sight of the book the rector perceived that it was the same rate which had been signed by himself in vestry the 14th of August; but that the parsonage house had been inserted since by the addition of another line which was not there before; and that the date of the

the rate had been altered from July 31 to July 30. This false and deceitful management, together with so manifest a forgery, determined the rector not to pay the money demanded, and he accordingly refused the payment of it, and gave Banister the proper notice that he should appeal to the quarter sessions for relief; which Banister seemed at first to disregard, saying, that the rate was signed by the justices (though whether before or after the alteration appeared not), and using several threats and menacing expressions, adding afterwards, much entreaty and persuasion to induce the rector to pay the money; but he persisting in his refusal, Banister went his way, and the rector expected and intended to appeal agreeably to the notice which he had given for that purpose.

It is something wonderful, that any gentleman in commission for the peace should countenance so notorious an act of injustice as this most certainly was, by subscribing his name in confirmation of this rate; and more so, that a magistrate should promise to any party in a cause what was promised to Banister in this; who, as he himself openly declared, was assured by letter, that nothing more should be heard which the rector particularly should say, or have to say, concerning the rate, and the grievance which he complained of thereby. But whatever Mr. Justice Kenrick's sentiments of this affair might be, other persons as capable of judging between right and wrong were of a very different opinion; and what their opinion was the following letter, selected out of many others of the same import, will declare, the reverend person who was the writer of it is too well known to need any commendation here. —

“ Reverend Sir,

“ I will take the first opportunity that offers itself to talk  
 “ with Mr. Sole about the affair you mention. I am sorry to  
 K “ hear

“ hear your uneasiness encreases by the injurious treatment you  
 “ receive from some persons in your parish, which I would have  
 “ you bear with patience ; not doubting but by a timely appli-  
 “ cation to the cant-justices, your grievances will be redressed.  
 “ Your case is really very hard, and I am entirely persuaded, that  
 “ the resolution of the justices will be given in favour of you ;  
 “ otherwise incumbents will have little encouragement to be  
 “ benefactors to their cures ; since, instead of having their  
 “ names gilded with characters of gold, they must expect no-  
 “ thing but frowns and impositions if your case is made a pre-  
 “ cedent. Founders and benefactors are in all places that I  
 “ have been in deservedly held in the greatest esteem ; and I  
 “ cannot but be surprized at the injustice and ingratitude of those  
 “ who would have you rated for the money you have laid out  
 “ upon your mansion-house. I bless God, and

“ I am, Reverend Sir,

“ Your friend and servant,

“ John Barman.”

Notwithstanding the notice of appeal given upon the 21st of December following, the rector being then from home, came Banister to the parsonage-house, bringing with him two other persons, and also Mr. Cooke of Tonge, who was then constable, and by virtue of a warrant from some justices as he said (though who they were nobody knows) seized and forcibly carried away a large quantity of pewter and other utensils from the parsonage-house, behaving in the rudest and most indecent manner, although Mr. Cooke (who during the whole transaction behaved with the greatest civility) persuaded him to proceed respectfully and quietly, and not to take away a quantity of goods, in value so much exceeding what the assessment amounted to.

December the 24th, the rector received a letter from Banister, offering, that upon payment of the rate, and a small present to the



the men who had accompanied him, he would restore the goods which he had taken away; to which the rector sent for answer only, that this was an improper season for such disturbances; and December the 26th, in a letter, repeated to him the notice he had before given of his intended appeal, at the same time appointing him to appear at the sessions, and to bring with him the book in which the assessment was written.

The 6th of January the appeal was heard at Canterbury, when it appearing evidently that the rate had been unduly made, and the parsonage-house inserted after the making of it, the assessment upon the parsonage-house was in all points quashed, and the rector's goods were ordered to be restored.

A few days afterwards a person was sent to demand the goods of Banister, who refused to restore them, saying, that he had them not, but had sold them according to law. The rector waited some days to see whether he would alter his mind, and comply with the order of the court; but he still continuing obstinate in his refusal, was very shortly afterwards arrested.

Beginning now to be sensible of his situation, the rector was moved by Jacob Banister and some others, that the matter might be accommodated, and his brother released; but whether the terms were such as could not be complied with, or for what other reason appears not; the cause went on to issue, and was to have been tried at the ensuing assizes, at which time the rector and his witnesses attending at Maidstone, July 25, 1721, received a message from Banister, requesting an interview, which being granted, Banister desired that the affair might drop, and proposed to throw all the expences, as well the rector's as his own, into the parish accounts, and that the whole should be discharged out of the poor's rate, and declared himself very confident, that by his own influence, and that of his brother and Jacob, Wilkins and some others, he could perform that feat;

but the rector refusing to be reimbursed by the oppression of such as were innocent, rejected his ridiculous and unjust proposal; however, the matter being resumed the next day by the intercession of friends, and the strongest assurances that all misunderstandings and resentment should be for ever laid aside and forgotten, and that such concession should be looked upon as a perpetual obligation and a proof of the rector's kindness, and a manifestation of his known aversion to litigation and quarrels, an arbitration was concluded upon, and the business referred to Robert Elwick of Bredgar, clerk, and Nicholas Jackson of Linstead, gentleman; the rector's compliance wherein was much blamed by his acquaintance and friends, and he himself had reason afterwards to wish he had been less condescending.

The bond of arbitration being signed, the sincerity of Banister's asseverations appeared immediately, by the steps which were taken to prevent the arbitration taking place, and the visible endeavours of himself and his abettors to put off the rector with fair words till the time limited for the determination of the affair should expire. However, September 19, the arbitrators met, and notwithstanding the false affidavits procured by the villainy of Baker the attorney, the matter appeared so plain, that Mr. Jackson could not but admit that the treatment of the rector had been above measure scandalous; but yet he was unwilling to award him any satisfaction, insisting upon such ridiculous and extraordinary terms, that no person can believe he could be in earnest or in his senses when he proposed them.

The arbitration being thus at an end, there remained nothing more for the rector to do but to bring the cause to a trial, which he accordingly did at the next assizes holden at Maidstone, March 21, 1722, and very readily recovering his damages, Banister was constrained to pay both his own charges and those of the rector likewise.

Pending

Pending this dispute, an opposition of another kind was set up against the rector, who, April 10, 1721, having chosen a church-warden for the year ensuing, Wilkins and his associates disputed his right of choice, affirming, that it lay in the parish, and that they themselves would chuse another. They accordingly proceeded, and pretended to choose Wilkins. May 2 following was the visitation, when the rector, who had been appointed to preach upon that occasion, coming down from the pulpit appeared in court, and when his parish was called, declared whom he had chosen for church-warden; against which the proctor for the adverse party replied, averring from their information several falsities; to all which the rector answered, and the judge upon hearing both parties, as an expedient for peace, but without any detriment to the prerogative of the rector, proposed to him in court to name another person: the rector did so, the person was sworn, and the judge would suffer nothing to be alledged against it.

So unwearied were the knavery of these miscreants, that, regardless of the determination of the quarter sessions abovementioned, Jacob Banister, who succeeded his brother as overseer of the poor, at a vestry holden April 30, 1721, produced a certain rate written by Wilkins, though no such rate had ever been granted by the parish, or indeed ever mentioned before, in which rate the parsonage house was again rated as it had been before. The rector, the church-warden, and others refused to sign it.

At the sitting of the justices, May 4 following, the church-warden appeared and desired that the rate might not be confirmed, at the same time giving his reasons for it; that he had not signed it, neither could he, it being so unequal and unfair; and that as to the rector in particular, his case had been already heard and determined at the quarter sessions, and therefore his house ought not to be assessed again, as the assessment of it had  
been



been set aside before. All this appeared extremely reasonable to every body but Mr. Kenrick ; who in a froward angry manner told the church-warden the rate should be confirmed notwithstanding the quarter-sessions : accordingly he signed it himself, and compelled another to sign it also.

By this act of dotage, the rector was reduced to the necessity of pursuing the same course again. But the event of the former business put an end to any further proceedings in this, and all vexation upon the score of assessments ceased. As to Wilkins, his scurrility and disorderly behaviour encreasing, he was presented by the church-warden to the ordinary, for wrangling and quarrelling in the church, and abusing the rector with opprobrious language there ; which presentment Wilkins appeared in court to answer, and denied the charge ; whereupon an intimation was decreed to go forth for the rector or church-warden to appear and justify, which they accordingly did ; and divers articles were exhibited against Wilkins for abuse, wrangling, and profanely swearing in the church ; and he would have received correction suitable to his demerits, but, luckily for him, an act of general pardon was passed at that very time, and he escaped chastisement. However, the disgrace sat heavy upon him, and to the great joy of the parishioners he left the place, by his departure making room for a more worthy person.

By this means the combination was broken, and peace restored to the parish ; nothing more being attempted by these people in their own persons, 1724, except breaking open the church and ringing the bells at an unseasonable hour ; which extravagant action, the parties making a due submission, was readily pardoned by the rector.

But although no further vexation was given by these fellows in their proper persons, yet, at the instigation of Banister, who was steward to Sir John Hales, a suit was promoted against the

rector by one from whom, upon account of his rank and quality, a better behaviour might have been expected.

When Mr. Mores first came to be rector of this parish, he found standing at the east-side of the church-yard a stately row of large and tall elms. The next year, being about to build a new parsonage-house, the carpenter mightily persuaded him to take them down and use them in the building; but they being so very regular, so ornamental, and withal so great a defence to the church against high winds, he would by no means consent thereto.

Notwithstanding in the year 1714, Sir John Hales, pretending that they belonged to him as lord of the manor, ordered them to be felled, although it was with difficulty that he got any body to undertake the business. The trees were so generally supposed to be the property of the rector, that men of honesty and civility refused to be concerned in the affair: preceding rectors were known to have lopped them without the least disturbance. The land on each side of the way was the rector's; and the very man who was found to act in this business (Joseph Castile) came first to entreat the rector's pardon for what he was about to do, pleading his dependence on his landlord Sir John, whom if he should disobey, he said, it would prove his ruin, as he should be infallibly turned both out of house and work. Old Mr. Banister, Sir John's steward, at that time assured the rector that himself had plainly refused to be concerned therein; but Mr. Allen the rector of Murston came and measured the distance of the trees from the church-yard wall, and finding it to exceed 18 inches, orders were given for their being cut down, and they were cut down accordingly.

But there were two ashes, the one very small, the other somewhat larger, opposite to the church-porch, which standing closer to the wall (i. e. within 18 inches) were for that reason left untouched;

touched ; and it was said by the workmen, as Sir John's expression, that though he would take his own, they should not take them because they were the parson's.

One of these ashes having a spreading top, which was troublesome to the waggons which came loaded down the road in harvest, the rector was several times desired that it might be lopped or cut upwards. But in the year 1724, having occasion for a post about some repairs, the trees being inconvenient to the road, the rector thought it better to remove them both ; the value whereof did not exceed for the best 2s. 6d. for the other 1s.

Near two years afterwards, in the beginning of March, 1726, the rector being sick in his bed of a violent fever, came one Mr. May into his chamber at London, and declared that he had process against him, at the suit of Sir John Hales, for a trespass ; but any farther particulars he knew not. His coming at a time when the rector was in so dangerous a state, and so very unfit to be disturbed upon such an occasion, seemed to import something very considerable. The rector therefore sent to his attorney, who was then in town, desiring him to do what was proper in the case ; and so soon as he was able to go abroad, was carried by a gentleman of some eminence to Sir John, that he might learn his offence. Sir John stood at his parlour window reading, but sent out word that he was not at home. The servant was then required to go in again, and ask what other time would be agreeable to his master to be waited upon about business : the answer was, that he had no such time.

Being at a loss what method to take after this treatment, the rector was advised by Sir Thomas Hales to write a letter to Sir John, which he accordingly did, 18th March, 1725-6, telling him, " that he knew not of any trespass against him, and upon " the utmost stretch of recollection could think of no cause of " action, except it was the taking two trees from the bank of  
" his



“ his church-yard fence, which trees, for many reasons, he believed to be his own ; and one of those reasons was, that Sir John himself had declared so. Nevertheless, if Sir John would now declare that he really thought the trees were his, the rector would very readily pay the value of them : otherwise, though the rector was by no means disposed to litigate trifles, he would with equal readiness try the right with him.” To this Sir John replied that he valued not the trees, but had been informed that the rector had spoken ill of him, mentioning the expressions which he had been told the rector had uttered against him ; and such expressions they were as none but the most despicable of mankind ever make use of. But being assured by the persons who waited upon him with the letter, that the rector was a person of no such behaviour, Sir John appeared satisfied, and said that he would stop any further proceedings.

The rector being informed of this accusation, was exasperated greatly ; and scorning to be supposed a person of such language (which, however common with Thomas Banister, who was Sir John's informer, was never used by him), wrote a second letter to Sir John, vindicating himself as to that particular, which produced a message from Sir John, requesting the rector's company at a time appointed ; at which time the rector waited upon him, Sir John repeated what he had before said, and assured the rector, that as he had before promised to stop any further proceedings in the law, he had then actually done so by a letter to Mr. Lawkins, his attorney for that purpose ; adding still further, that he was sensible of Banister's misrepresentations, and upon what account these ill offices were attempted, and that more might be attempted hereafter ; but for the future, no resentment should be taken by him till he had first written to, or seen the rector.

L

With

With this assurance from a person of Sir John Hale's quality, who would not have been satisfied? But words are no deeds. Some months after the rector found the suit to go forward; and the third of June, 1726, received a letter from Thomas Banister, purporting, that unless the rector paid 4l. and charges, Sir John Hales would proceed. The 8th of June following, the rector wrote to Sir John, representing to him "how inconsistent this behaviour was with honour and his own assurances." To which he was not pleased to give any answer.

In what manner this affair ended, cannot certainly be said. It appears not to have come to a trial; and if it had, must in all likelihood have been determined in disfavour of Sir John Hales. His demand seems to have been for two very small ashes which grew close to the doors of the parsonage barn towards the road, where was formerly a common well for the use of the poor people in the adjacent cottages, before the inhabitants of those cottages had severally wells for their distinct and particular use; which they seem not to have had before the year 1680. These trees standing in the way of the barn were taken down by the rector, on a presumption that they were his own, in the year 1717, being then valued at 3s. after the carriage of them had been paid to Sittingbourne; so that with respect to these, had the rector been in an error, Sir John was precluded by the statute of limitations. And as to those growing by the wall of the church-yard, if they were not the property of the rector, it is doubtful whether Sir John could have any pretence to an action for them, that part of the parish being not in the borough of Tunstall, for which his borougher is chosen (as the parsonage house and barn is), but in the borough of Bredgar, in the manor and hundred of Milton, and the borougher of Bredgar collects burrough-silver of Mr. Grove on one side the church, and of the ale-house on the other; from whence it should follow that Sir John had nothing to do with them.

12th May, 1740, Robert Tyler was collated to the rectory of Tunstall by archbishop Potter, vacant by the death of Edward Mores\*. Against him the advertisement mentioned in p. 59, seems to have been levelled. He died June 12, 1766. He was also vicar of St. Lawrence in the Isle of Thanet.

July 14, 1766, Tho. Pennington, M. A. on the death of Tyler was collated by abp. Secker.

\* Regist. Potter, fol. 273, b.





Monuments and Arms in Tunstall Church.

In the body of the church are three stones whose brasses are all lost. One had a small plate, with an inscription in the middle; the second a head with a like plate, and a scrole now remaining inscribed **Ihu miserere me**; on the third were four shields at the corners, and a plate in the middle.

On other stones.

“ Here lyeth interr’d  
The body of Thomasin Gore,  
Wife of the late Gerrard Gore,  
Of Tunstall, esq. She was eldest  
Daughter of Edward Hales,  
Of Chilson, esq.  
Only son of Samuel Hales,  
The second son of Sir Edward  
Hales, knight and baronet.  
She departed this life on the  
Twenty-first day of January,  
In the 49th year of her age;  
And left issue three sons  
And two daughters,  
Viz. ROBERT, Elizabeth,  
Thomasin, John, and William.  
MDCCVII.”

In the chancel on white marble.

"ROBERT GROVE, junior,  
Esquire, Justice of  
The Peace (a) (of  
Tunstall) in the COUNTY  
Of KENT, died October  
The 10th, A<sup>no</sup> D<sup>om</sup> 1716,  
Aged 24 years."

Arms: Ermine on a chevron Gules 3 escallops Argent.

Adjoining to the above :

" Here lieth the body of  
John Grove, eldest son  
Of Robert Grove, of Tunstall,  
Esq. who departed this life  
Nov<sup>r</sup>. the 20th, Ann. Dom. 1704,  
Aged Twenty Years and  
Eleven Months.

H E R E

Also is interred the body of  
Mrs. Elizabeth Grove (mother  
Of the said Mr. John Grove), who  
Died the 29th day of July, 1722,  
Anno Ætatis 64.

Engraven on a brass plate, in capitals:

" Christophoro Webbes (b), viro opt' integerrimo, Johannis Webbes de Gillin-  
gham in comitatu Cantii armigeri filio, in sacra Theologia Baccha-  
laureo, S<sup>ti</sup> Johannis in Cantabrigia olim præsidenti dig-  
nissimo, hujus ecclæsiæ, in qua nunc demum componitur, pastori  
vigilantissimo, 16 liberor', Jocosæ, Mariæ, Johannis, Elizabethæ,  
Alicia, Thomæ, Edvardi, Katharinæ, Priscillæ, Afræ, Christopheri,  
Rogeri, Jacobi, Marthæ, Francisæ, Matthiæ, partim superstitum, partim  
defūctorū parenti piissimo; qui postquam numerosam familiam et domum  
apprime hospitatem (c) summā cū laude aluisset, vitam inculpatam annos  
natus 63, cum placida morte 7<sup>o</sup> Januarij 1610 comutavit (d)  
Katharina pientissima conjux hoc meritū moerens monumētū posuit."

(a) and quorum has been erased.

(c) Sic. for hospitalem.

(b) See p. 56.

(d) Sic. for commutavit.

Above



Above this on the same stone, but a separate plate, are these arms :

Quarterly, 1 G. a fess between 3 owls Or.

2 . . . . a fess between 3 lozenges G.

3 Ermin, or rather fix spots of ermine 3, 2, 1.

4 . . . . a chevron G. between 3 estoiles.

Crest, a dexter arm couped above the elbow holding an oak branch with leaves and acorns.

Close to the foregoing is an effigy in brass of a priest in his robes, with this inscription:

“ Hic jacet dñs Radūs Wulf (e) nup rector istī ecclīe qui  
Obijt xx° die Junii A° Dñi MVCXXV° cui’ aīe ppitiet’ D’. Amen.”

On a label issuing from his shoulder,

“ Spes mea in deo est.”

Adjoining to which,

“ Hic jacet Margareta filia dñi Jacobi Crowmer militis dudum vxor  
Johis Rycyls heredis manerij de Eßlyngham (f) quæ obiit scđō die dcēbr.  
Anno Domini millmō CCCCLXXXVJ° cujus anime ppiciet’ Ie’ Amē.

At each corner of this stone are coats of arms, but too much defaced to be made out, except towards the right hand at the top may be seen, *Crowmer* impaling Argent, a squirrel Gules, *Squirry* of Westram (g), and at the bottom towards the left, *Crowmer*

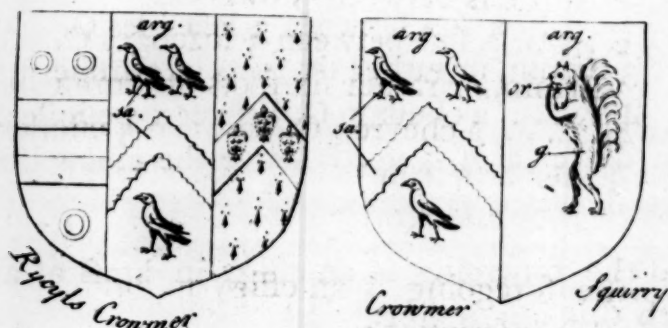
(e) See p. 55.

(f) John Rykeld was tenant to the prior and convent of Rochester for Æßlingham here mentioned 1 H. VI. He was sheriff of Kent in the third year of this reign, anno 1425, and kept his shrievalty at Æßlingham. The son or grandson of this John Rykeld may probably be the John Rycyles of the inscription. See Year Books 11 H. VI. Pasc. 26. Weever, p. 332. 368. Pat. 21 R. II. m. . . . commissio directa Will° Rickhill de colloquio habendo cum duce Glouc’ in villa Cales existent. See my extracts from the archbishop’s registers, p. 126. 134. 170. 131. This Sir William Rickill was admitted serjeant at law 7 R. II. and constituted justice of the bench 20 Majj 12 R. II. he was sent for into parliament touching this business of the duke of Gloucester, 1 H. IV. See Hollis’s Remains, p. 48.

(g) Here the squirrel stands upright on his hinder legs.

impaling on the right . . . . 2 bars between 3 annulets . . . . On the left, Erm. on a chevron 3 *leopards* faces, . . . . as here engraved.

p. 78



In the chancel.

“ HERE LIETH THE BODIE OF JANE WOOD,  
ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF JOHN ADYE OF  
DONINGTON, WITHIN THIS COVNTIE, GENT.  
AND LATE THE WIFFE OF JAMES WOOD ALIAS,  
AT WOOD OF GRAYSE INN, GENT. OF THE  
FAMYLIE OF SIR JOHN WOOD, OF SNAD . . .

\* \* \* \* \*

[What should follow is hid by the communion rails.]

Certamen illud præclarum certavi  
Cursum absolvi.”

Arms : Quarterly. 1. a chevron between 3 bulls heads. 2.  
On a fefs 3 fleurs de lis. 3. On a fefs 3 roundels. 4. Gone.  
Impaling, a chevron indented.

On the North side of the communion table :

“ Elizabetha Cayfar de Hollingborn,  
Uxor Jacobi Dixon armigeri de Tunstall,  
pia, modesta, eleganti formâ,  
et ingenio vivacissimo ;  
unicam filiam duos filios relictos  
habuit :

Alteram sobolem jamjam paritura  
In ipso conamine succubuit,

Et præmatura mors seipsam nobis,  
Et nos seipsa infeliciter eripuit,  
Non sine ingenti amicorum luctu  
pariter et dispendio

31 Maias  
1680."

Arms : Gules on a bend O. between 6 plates ; three torteauxes ; a chief of the 2<sup>d</sup> charged with 5 Ermine spots impaling G. a chevron engrailed Ermine ; on a chief Or 3 fleurs de liz Sable.

South of the communion table is a black marble thus inscribed :

" Here lyeth the body of John Putland, late of the county of Stafford, gent. and one of the cursitors of the high court of chancery. He married Ann daughter of John Grove, esq; of this place, who, out of due regard to his memory, dedicates this marble. Natus Aug. 14, 1702, denatus Sept. 16, 1755."

Against the north wall of the chancel, a monument of Dr. Cheke, with his effigy in white marble, and the following inscription :

" READER Learne to live Learne to die by  
this example of Patience, Humility, and all  
Christian Virtues.

ROBERT CHEKE, (b) D. OF DIVINITY, OF SINGULAR PIETY  
LEARNING : 4<sup>th</sup> SONNE OF JOHN OF THAMES-DITTON IN SURREY,  
OF THE AUNTIENT FAMILY OF THE CHEKES OF BLOOD-HALL  
IN SUFFOLK, ON THE 5<sup>th</sup> OF JULY, IN THE YEARE OF OUR  
LORD 1647, OF HIS AGE 78, RETURNED TO HEAVEN.  
TO WHOSE HAPPY MEMORY HIS EVER MOURNING AND MOST  
LOVING WIFE MARY, DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM CLARKE,  
OF FORD IN WROTHAM, ESQ<sup>r</sup>. ERECTED THIS MO-  
NUMENT, AND DESIRES HERSELFE TO BE BURIED BE-  
SIDE HIM WITHOUT ANY OTHER REMEMBRANCE OF HER  
THEN THAT SHE LIVED AND DYED ONELY HIS."

On a fillet of black marble over the head of the bust :

" I know that my Redeemer" &c.

(b) See p. 56.

Arms



Arms on this monument ;  
 Or a cock G. beaked and membred Az.  
 Or a bend engrailed Az. *Fekerham of Berks.*  
 Quarterly, 1 & 4, Or a cock G. beaked and membred Az. a crescent  
 for difference.  
 2 & 3 Barry of 8 Or and Gules. *Fitz-Allen.*  
 Impaling  
 Or a bend engrailed Az. *Fekerham of Berks.*

On the left of Dr. Cheke's, Mr. Mores's monument,  
 In a chapel on the south-side of the chancel  
 A very handsome monument against the wall with the effigy  
 of Sir James Crowmer and his wife praying before an altar, and  
 four of their children in the same attitude.

“ MEMORIÆ SACRVM.

Scire viator aves istâ quis conditur urna :  
 Mors hominem dicit vita fuisse bonum.  
 Qualis erat ? Miles, Crowmeri stemate clarus :  
 Nominis heu nunc est ultimus ille fui,  
 Quatuor hic genuit natas, at masculus hæres  
 Defuit ; hinc nomen, non tamen hoc periit.  
 Fallor enim, quicunque Deo sua nomina tradunt  
 In libro vitæ nomina scripta tenent.  
 Obiit 27 Martii, 1613.

LADY MARTHA  
 HIS DEARE AND  
 SORROWFULL  
 WIFE, FOR HONOUR  
 AND LOVE, NOT  
 WITHOUT MUCH  
 GREIFE HATH  
 ERECTED THIS  
 MONUMENT.”

Over one of the daughters, the arms gone,

" FRANCIS THE ELDEST DAUGHTER OF SIR JAMES CROWMER, OF TUNSTALL, KNIGHT, BY FRANCIS HIS FIRST WIFE, THE DAUGHTER AND HEIRE OF JOHN SOMERS, ESQ. MARRIED TO SIR MATHEW CAREW, KNIGHT, SONE AND HEIR OF SIR MATHEW CAREW, KNIGHT."

Over the other three :

ELIZABEETH, MARTHA, AND CHRISTIAN, THE DAUGHTERS OF SIR JAMES CROWMER, OF TUNSTALL, KNIGHT, BY MARTHA LADY CROWMER HIS SECOND WIFE, THE ONLY DAUGHTER OF SIR MATHEW CAREW, KNIGHT, AFORESAID.

Arms : Quarterly 1 & 4, Argent, a chevron engrailed between 3 crows Sable. *Crowmer.*

2 & 3, Argent, a squirrel erect Gules.

*Squirry of Westram.*

Quarterly, as above, impaling

1 Or, 3 lions passant guardant Sable.

*Carew.*

2 Gules, a manche Ermine ; a fleur de liz for difference Or.

*Delamar of Oxford.*

3 Or, 3 torteauxes, a label of 3 points Az.

*Courtney.*

4 Az. semée of fleurs de liz, Argent, a lion rampant Ermine.

5 Gules bezantée, a canton Ermine.

6 Per fefs and pale Or, and Gules, 4 escallop shells counter-changed.

7 Az. 3 bendlets Argent.

8 Ermine, a bend Gules.

*Barnake.*

9 Gules, a bend Argent between 3 plates.

10 Gules, a fefs wavy Argent.

11 Gules, a chevron between 3 doves Argent.

12 Argent, a cross floré Sable.

M

Upon

Upon the floor before this monument lyes a stone, with the following inscription upon a brasse plate :

“ Here lyeth buried Henry Guyldeford, esquier, captaine of her majestie's forte of Artclyffe neere to Dover, the third sonne of Sir John Guyldeforde, knight, in Kent, who deceased the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> of Maye, 1595, beinge of the age of lvij yer-  
es, and in the yere of the raigne of our soverigne lady  
queene Elizabeath xxxvij.”

Over which on a separate plate are these arms,  
A saltire between 4 mullets, a mullet for difference.  
He was brother to Lady Elizabeth Crowmer, mother of Sir James.

Upon each of the pinnacles of the monument have been shields ; one is lost, the other ignorantly reversed.

Westward of this monument is a statue in white marble of Sir Edward Hales, lying at length in armour, reclining on his left arm on an altar of black marble ; on a scroll of white marble this inscription :

M. S.  
HERE LYETH SIR EDWARD HALES,  
OF TUNSTALL IN THE COUNTY OF  
KENT, KNIGHT AND BARONETT,  
WHO DIED THE SIXTH OF OCTOBER,  
1654, IN THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH  
YEARE OF HIS AGE.

Arms : At one end of the altar ; Gules, 3 arrows Argent, headed  
Or. *Hales.*

At the other end, Or, 3 lions passant guardant Sable. *Carew.*  
In front, *Hales* impaling Or 3 lions passant, Sable ;  
a sinister hand couped, G. on an escallop Argent, a  
mullet Or.

Quarterly,



Quarterly, { 1 *Hales.*  
 2 A chevron engrailed; colours worn out.  
 3 Argent, 3 lions heads erased Sable, langued Gules.  
 4 Gules, on a chevron Argent 3 talbots passant Sable,  
 on an inescutcheon Az. a fess Ermine between 3  
 lions heads erased Or. *Harlakenden.*

Painted on vellum, and hanging against a pillar in Mrs. Chambers' pew;

Az. a fess Ermin between 3 lions heads erased Or,  
 impaling

Per chevron Sable and Or 3 eagles displayed counter-changed.

Underneath is this inscription:

" In the upper end of this ally lyeth interred the body of  
 Sylvester Harlackenden of Ufton, in the parish of Tunstall  
 and county of Kent, Esq. of the ancient family of the Harlackend-  
 ens of Woodchurch, in the said county, who departed this life  
 the 19th day of March, 1659, being the 54th yeare of his age."

On the reading desk:

" W. 1588 C."

Arms in the windows.

In the east window of the chancel.

*Crowmer*, impaling Quarterly . . . . defaced\*.

Ditto, impaling Quarterly, 1 & 4 per fess and pale Or and  
 Gules. 2 & 3. lost.

Ditto, impaling Quarterly, 1 & 4 Ermine . . . . defaced, but  
 the same as in the east window of the north isle; 2 & 3 Sable,  
 a chevron between 3 mattocks Argent, as before: some fragments  
 of an inscription scarcely legible.

\* In the annexed plate the impalement is Quarterly, 1. Az. a lion rampant O. 2. 3. G. 3  
 crosses patée fitché Arg. 4. Arg. on a chief Sable a lion rampant Arg. impaling Arg. a saltire  
 engrailed.

West window of the north isle :

Argent, 2 bars nebule Gules, or barry nebule of 6 Argent and Gules.

In the next window :

Ermine a fess nebule Gules.

Perhaps *Isley*.

In the next window :

*Crowmer* impaling Or, a plain cross Gules ; with others defaced.

*Crowmer*, with the crest.

*Haut*.

*Crowmer*, impaling Or 3 chevronels Sable.

Some mutilated images of a dragon, a woman, and a great serpent.

In the next window :

*Crowmer*, impaling Or a plain cross Gules, and

Argent, on a chevron Gules between 3 bugle horns, Sable, as many mullets of 5 points Or.

*Haut*.

*Crowmer*, impaling Ermine on a chevron Gules, 3 leopards faces Or. *Cantelupe* ; and

Sable, a chevron between 3 mattocks Argent. *Moseley*.

Orate ro

dm ' CCC III.

In the east window of the north isle.

In the middle partition sided by the rose and sceptre *France* and *England*.

Quarterly, 1 & 4, Az. 3 fleurs de lis Or.

2 & 3, Gules, 3 lions passant Or.

*Crowmer*.

Az. 3 fleurs de lis Or, impaling *Crowmer*.

*Crowmer*,

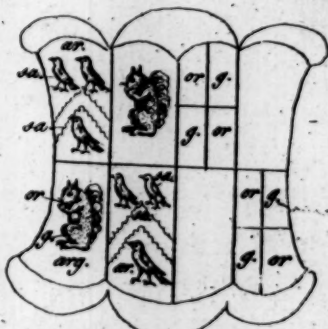
*In the E. window of the chancel.*

P. III. p. 84

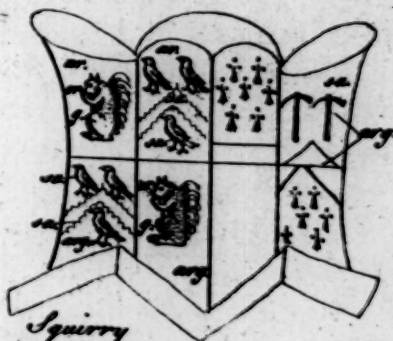


*Crommer  
Squerry*

*Wotton*



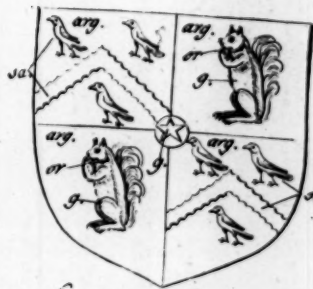
*Crommer  
Squerry*



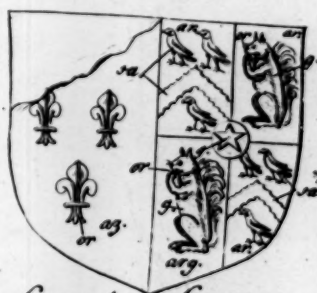
*Squerry  
Crommer*

*In the E. window of the N. isle.*

p. 84



*Crommer & Squerry*



*Cauntelo  
Crommer  
Squerry*



*Crommer  
Squerry*

*In the S. W. wind. of the S. isle. p. 84*



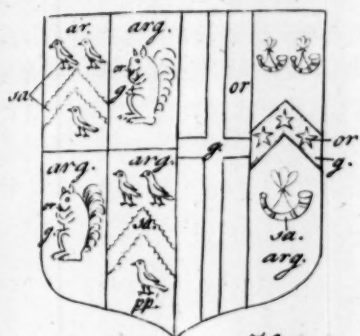
*Diggs*





*In the middle window of the N. isle.*

Pl. IV p 84

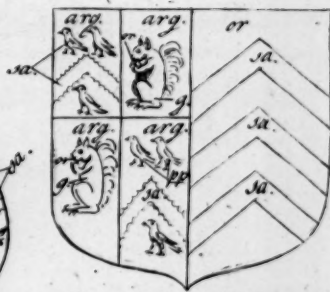


*Cronmer  
Squirry*

*Haut*



*Cronmer  
Squirry*

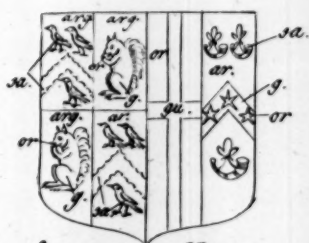


*Cronmer  
Squirry*

*Manny*

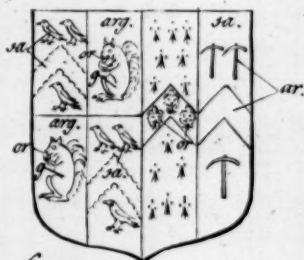
*In the NE. window of the N. isle.*

p 84



*Cronmer  
Squirry*

*Haut*



*Cronmer  
Squirry*

*W. wind. of the N. isle.*

*NW. wind. of the N. isle.*

p 84

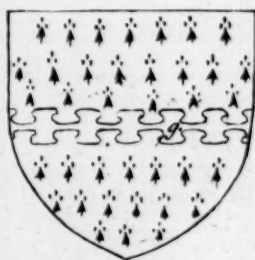
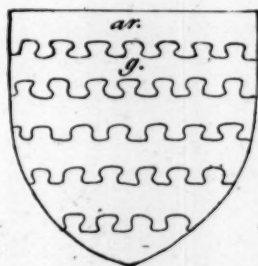






Fig 3.

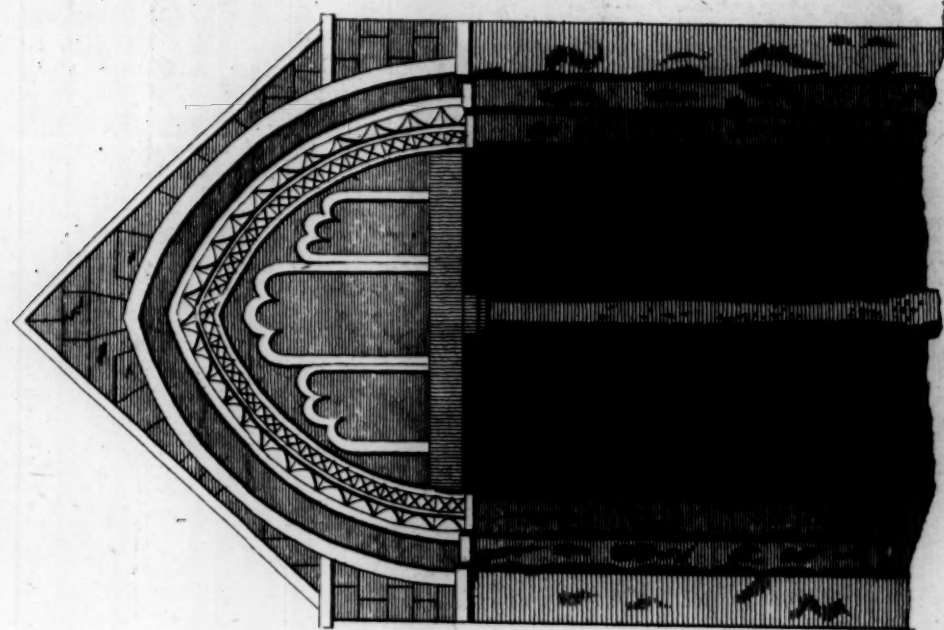


Fig 6.

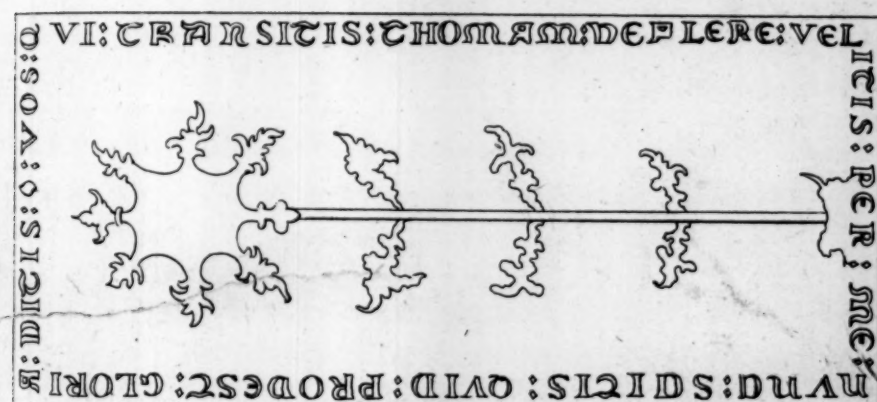


Fig 5.

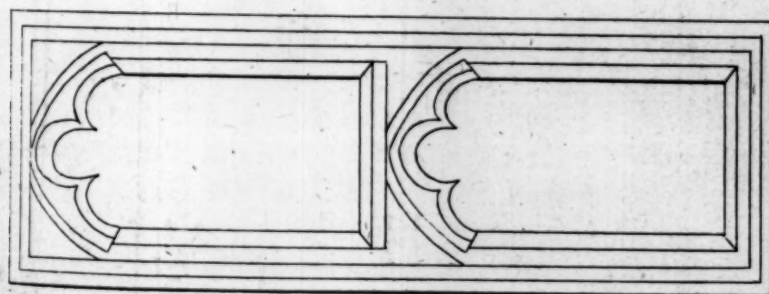
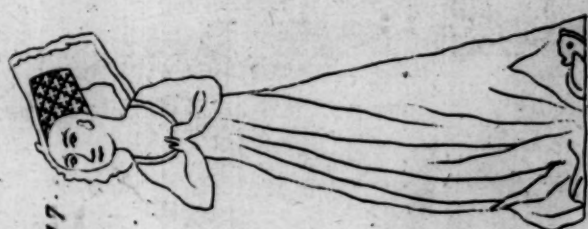


Fig 7.



Capital of a square Pillar. Capital of a Round Pillar.

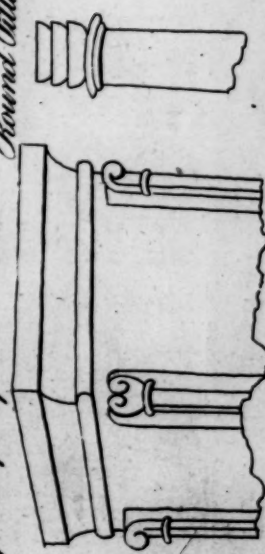


Fig 2.

Fig 4.



Fig 8.



Fig 9.





*Crowmer*, impaling Quarterly, 1 & 4 Ermine on a chevron Gules, 3 leopards faces Or. *Cantelupe*.

2 & 3 Sable, a chevron between 3 mattocks Argent.

*Moseley*.

In the south west window of the south isle,  
Gules, on a plain cross Argent, 5 eagles displayed Sable. *Diggs*.

Atchievements.

In the chancel.

Gules on a bend Or between 6 plates 3 torteauxes, a chief of the second charged with five ermines Sable,  
impaling

Gules, a chevron engrailed Ermine; on a chief Or 3 fleurs de lis Sable.

The first coat impaling per pale Gules and Sable a lion passant Argent.

Motto, "Ne me capiat justiciæ oblivio."

Barry of 6 Argent and Sable, in chief 3 golpes.

Motto, "Vinco anima sponsa Christi."

In the south isle.

Ermine on a chevron Gules 3 escallop shells Or.

impaling Argent a chevron chequy Or and Az. between 3 bucks heads erased Gules, attired of the second.

In the chapel:

*Hales*, impaling on the right, Argent, a plain cross between 4 cross crosslets fitché Gules.

On the left; Ermine 2 bars Or, over all a lion rampant Azure, langued Gules.

Motto, "Unum est necessarium."

Over



Over the doors at the entrance of the chapel.

*Hales* impaling Argent a cross wavy Sable.

In Mr. Mores' pew, *Hales*' crest with this motto.

" A solo ad coelum."

In Mr. Grove's pew, *Hales*'s arms.

In the north cross isle.

" Eleanor Chambers,

1729.

Aphra Chambers,

1731."

On the bells :

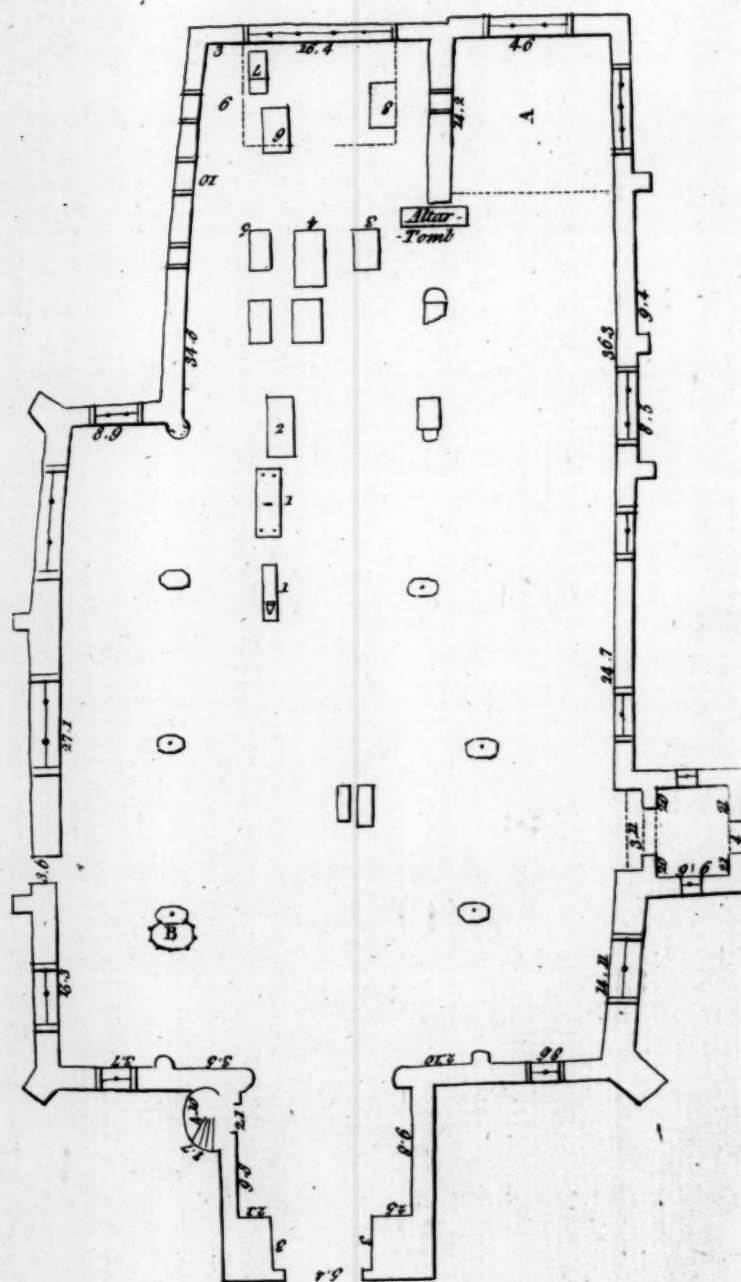
- |   |                              |                          |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | ROBERTUS MOT ME FECIT, 1596. | } R. M. and 3 bells.     |
| 2 | ROBERTUS MOT ME FECIT, 1600. |                          |
| 3 | R. PHELPS FECIT, 1702.       |                          |
| 4 | PRAYSE YE THE LORD, 1573.    | A crown between 3 bells. |
| 5 | JOHN WILNAR MADE ME, 1630.   |                          |











References to the Plan of the Church.

1. Three stones robbed of their brasses.
2. Thomafine Gore.
3.           Webbes.
4.           Wulf.
5. Margaret Rycyls.
6.           Wood.
7. Elizabeth Dixon.
8. John Putland.
9. Dr. Cheke.
10. Mr. Mores.

A. Addition by Sir Edward Hales, 1655.

B. Font.

Octogonal sides of the pillars at the base 11 inches; at the shaft 8 inches; distance of each E. and W. taken from the shaft 9 feet 8 inches; from N. to S. 16 feet 4 inches.

The font is stone, but heightened with a rim of brick, and lined now with lead, from out to out at top 2 feet 7 inches; but the space between the pilasters will diminish them in the ichnography; height to the end of the stone 2 feet 7 inches; for the brick work add  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

The buttresses and the wall generally 2 feet 6 inches thick.

Lancet windows about 1 foot 5 inches.

Altar window, about a foot wider than the rails, must be placed exactly over them at the N. side, and a foot beyond them at the S. side.

Chapel E. window 5 feet 5 inches.

The next 6 feet 6 inches.

The



The next 5 feet 8 inches over Sir Edward Hales.

The next 4 feet 8 inches over Mr. Grove's pew.

The next 5 feet.

The next 4 feet 6 inches

The next or W. window of S. isle, 4 feet 6 inches } and alike.

NOTES TAKEN 23 May 1760.

The Queen's arms erected 1708, Robert Grove, esq. then church-warden.

The altar monument pl. VI. in the chancel is made with one side plain, and was therefore manifestly intended to stand against a wall. Indeed it seems to have been made for the place where it now stands, particularly from the appearance of the south end; if so it was set up since the chapel was built. Upon it several idle persons have cut the initial letters of their names; of these I observe one in the year 1661.

On the south side of the chancel still remains a lancet window similar in all respects to the three in the north side, and corresponding to the easternmost of them.

The lancet window remaining in the south wall of the chancel, and looking into the chapel, proves that the chapel was not built at the same time with the chancel.

From

From the Register.

A booke of all the weddings, christenings, and burienges, begininge in the xxxth yeare of the reygne of Kinge Henrie the viii of famous memory, William Bounker being then parson of this parish of Tunstall.

Anno Domini 1538.

Mr. Symon Jennings, parson of Tunstall, sep. 27 Nov.

N. B. This gentleman built the pigeon-house belonging to the parsonage, as appears by his name cut on the walls thereof as follows:

.....  
: 1538 :  
.....

.....  
S. Jenyns: pries pour luy:  
.....

1539.

S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Cromer, K<sup>t</sup>. ob. 20 Jul. Sep. 21 die D.

1540.

Simeon Pottman, nat. & bapt. 5 Jul.

Joan Pottman, ob. Jul. 7. sep. 8.

Tho. Pottman & Eliz. Tournae mar<sup>d</sup> 22 Nov.

1541.

James Cromer, Esq. ob. 30 Maij sep. eodem die post M.

Mary Pottman, nat. & bapt. 20 Aug.

Rob. Tong, nat. & bapt. 26 Sept.

1543.

W<sup>m</sup> Pottman, born & chr. 12 Maij.

John Bredgman & Godlie Chapnell mar<sup>d</sup>. 27 Maij.

1544.

Joan Pottman, nat. & sep. 7 Jan.

1545.

Rich. Pottman, nat. & bapt. 25 Feb.

1547.

Ann Pottman, nat. & bapt. 12 Feb.

N

1549.

1549.

Suf. Pottman, nat. 31 Jan. bapt. 2 Feb.

1551.

Alice Tong, a good howsholder, æt. 52, sep. 2 Feb.

Sara Pottman, nat. 16 Feb. bapt. 21.

1553.

Ann Pottman, nat. 10 Jan. b<sup>p</sup>. 13.

1554.

Judith Hale, bapt. 5 Jun.

1556.

James Tonge, a good howsholder, æt. 71, worthy of perpetual memory, sep. 18 Octobr.

James Tong & Agnes Henyter, nupt. 18 Jan.

1557.

James Tong, sep. 15 Apr.

Marg. Pottman, nat. & bapt. 15 Maij.

Marg. Pottman, n. & b. 29 Jun.

Marg. Pottman, sep. 22 Aug.

1558.

W<sup>m</sup> Gore, sep. 27 Apr.

W<sup>m</sup> Pottman, bap<sup>t</sup>. ap<sup>d</sup>. Sittingb.

1559.

Mary Tong, n. & b. 9 Apr.

1560.

W<sup>m</sup> Bunker, priest & parson of Tunstall, sep. 15 Jun. fere.

Simeon Tong & Alice Bunker, nupt. 25 Sept.

1561.

W<sup>m</sup>. Cromer, esq<sup>r</sup>. & Eliz. Gildesford, da. of S<sup>r</sup> John K<sup>t</sup>. mar<sup>d</sup>.  
at Boughton Mallarde, 1 Octob.

Isaac Tong, bapt. 13 Dec. sep. 7 Feb.

1562.

James Cromer, f. W<sup>mi</sup> n. b. & 1. 25 Maij.

Barbara Cromer, n. & b. eodem die.



Eliz. Tong, n. 22 Jun. b. 28.

Jane Cromer, f. W<sup>mi</sup> n. 12 sep. b. 15.

1563.

Dorothy Cromer, f. W<sup>mi</sup> nat. 5. Sept. b. 10.

1564.

Rich. Tong, n. 25 Maij.

J<sup>no</sup> Pottman & . . . R . . . charden Peers, nupt. 29 Oct.

1565.

Zacheus Harlackenden, n. 3 Mar. b. 4.

Dorothy Tong, nat. 8 Mar. b. 10.

Tho. Pottman, yeoman, ob. 24 sep. 26 Mar.

1567.

From hence forw<sup>d</sup>. I omitt the Pottmans.

Mary Cromer, fil. W<sup>mi</sup>, n. 22 Oct. b. 23.

Dorothy Harlackenden, n. 3 Maij. b. 7. sep. 7 Jun.

1568.

Jonathas Harlackenden, n. 29 Maij.

J<sup>no</sup> Tong, & Phillis Bull, nupt. 10 Jan.

1569.

Bridget Harlackenden, ux. Walteri 1. 28 Jun.

Nich. Tong, n. & b. 23 Sept.

James Cromer, f. W<sup>mi</sup>, n. 24 Dec.

1572.

Tho. Thacker, late parson of T. sep. 29 Sept.

Jone Thacker, his widow, 1. 5 Jan.

1573.

Suf. f. y<sup>ms</sup> Tong, b. 30 Sept<sup>r</sup>.

157<sup>4</sup>/<sub>5</sub>.

Hen. f. Walt. Harlackenden, b. 19 Mar.

J<sup>no</sup> f. Simeon Tong, b. 2 Feb. 157<sup>5</sup>/<sub>6</sub>.

Ralph f. John Coldwall, parson 1. 21 Jun:

1577.

Walt. f. Walt. Harlackenden, b. 21 Apr.

N 2

W<sup>mi</sup>

W<sup>m</sup> f. Joh. Coldwall, parson, n. 23 Apr. b. 26.

W<sup>m</sup> Tylden of Wormfell & Eliz. Tong, n. 15 Jun.

Tho. Bishop, gent. & Ann f. W<sup>mi</sup> Cromer, nupt. 19 Sept.

Joan, wife of M<sup>r</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Coldwall, parson, ob. 28 Dec. 1. 29.

1578.

J<sup>no</sup> Sharpe & Joan Tong, nupt. 7 Jul.

Eliz. ux W<sup>mi</sup> Cromer, ob. 6 Jul. 1. 8.

Eliz. Harlackenden, f. Walt. b. 7 Dec.

1580.

Sara Harlackenden, f. Walt. b. 28 Maij.

W<sup>m</sup> Shurland, Brafterd arm. & Doroth. f. W<sup>mi</sup> Cromer, nupt.

2 Nov.

1581.

Mich. f. Walt. Harlakenden, b. 17 Jun. sep. 3 Dec. 1596.

Peter Pott, parson of Tunstall, occ. 17 Nov. ob. 10 Oct. 1584.

1583.

Doroth. Tong, sep. 14 Maij.

Geo. Wanderson, & Ann T, mar<sup>d</sup> 1 Jul.

J<sup>no</sup> Harlakenden, f. Walt. nat. 12 Sept.

1584.

Pet. f. Pet. Pott. parson of T. n. 3 Aug. b. 9.

Pet. Potts, parson of T. ob. 10 Oct. sep. 11.

Christophe Webbes, Rect<sup>r</sup>, ecclesiæ Tunstallensis legis articulos illi lege ad legendum injunctos 21<sup>o</sup> Febr. hora p<sup>r</sup> cum matutin. audientibus oibus parochis ann. R. R. E. 27, &c. coram his testibus subscriptis

W<sup>m</sup> Cromer,

Walt. Harlakenden,

W<sup>m</sup> Tonge,

Simon Tonge,

& others.

1586.

Ann f. Walt. Harlakenden, n. 2 Dec.

Suf.

Suf. f. Walt. n. eodem die, ob. 24 Dec.

Geo. Bynge, gent. f. Rob. Bynge, esq<sup>r</sup>. & Jane f. W<sup>mi</sup> Cromer,  
nupt. 22 Feb.  $\frac{6}{7}$ .

1587.

Suf. Harlakenden, ux. Walt. ob. 26 Maij 1. 27.

Sam. Boyse de Hawkhurst gent. & Mary f.

W<sup>mi</sup> Cromer, nupt. 12 Sept.

Hen. Clifford, esq<sup>r</sup>. & Jane Harlakenden, nup. 26 Dec.

Walt. n. 19 Sept. 1590. sep. 3 Oct.

Urfula, n. 26 Nov. 1588. sep. 21 Sept. 1603.

Sam. Nichols, minister, & Marg. Daye nupt. 30 Sept.

1588.

Rob. Tong & Eliz. Genet nupt. 30 Dec.

1590.

Eliz. f. W<sup>mi</sup> Tong, n. 10 Apr.

1591.

James Tong & Alice Clarke, nupt. 2 Feb.

1593.

M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Tong, sep. 18 Jul.

M<sup>r</sup> Ellis cur. of Milsted, ob. 9 Sept.

W<sup>m</sup> Edw<sup>ds</sup> & Eliz. Tong, wid<sup>w</sup>. nupt. 17 Sept.

1595.

M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Tong, ux. W<sup>mi</sup> ob. 7 Dec.

1597.

Fr. Cromer, da. of James nat. 6 Apr.

Fr. ux. Jam. ob. 27 Apr.

1598.

W<sup>m</sup> Cromer, Esq<sup>r</sup>. justice of the peace & quor. ob. 12 Maij,  
æt. 67. sep. 18.

Rob<sup>t</sup>. Bradstreete, & Eliz. Tonge, nup. 9 Apr.

1599.

Jane Burstone, da. to M<sup>rs</sup> Harlakenden 1. 24 Jan.  $\frac{29}{100}$ .

1600.



1600.

W<sup>m</sup> Gilford & Eliz. Tong; mar<sup>d</sup>. 16 Sept.

1601.

Martha f. Jam. Cromer, nat. 27 Apr.

Tho. f. Jam. Tong, b. 21 Jun.

Nich. Tong, & Tliz. Warrope, nupt. 27 Jul.

Hen. Harlakenden, f. Walt. sep. 18 Oct. being slain 15 of  
same month tow<sup>ds</sup> evening.

1602.

J<sup>no</sup> f. Nich. Tong, b. 26 Sept.

Walt. f. Zach. Harlakenden, b. eodem die.

Tho. Awdley & Eliz. Harlakenden, nupt. 22 Febr.

1603.

Anne Harlakenden, sep. 13 Aug.

J<sup>no</sup> f. Hen. Clifford, sep. 22 Sept.

Walt. Harlakenden, ob. & sep. 24 Sept.

Zach. f. Walt. ob. & f. 26 Sept.

Marg. ux. Zach. ob. & sep. 3 Octob.

1605.

Mich. Tonge, sep. 21 Octob.

1606.

Tho. Harlakenden, b. 4 Maij.

1607.

Christian Cromer, f. Jam. nat. 6 Octob.

1608.

M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Tong, ob. 14 Maij.

1610.

M<sup>r</sup> Xpofer Webbes R<sup>r</sup>. of T. sep. 15 Jan.

1613.

S<sup>r</sup> James Cromer, ob. 27 Mar. f. 8 Apr.

1615.

Martha Cr. *πρότυνα γυναικῶν* f. S<sup>r</sup> Jam. sep. 14 Apr.

Xpofer f. D<sup>r</sup> Bennet bapt. 12 Jun.

1619.

1619.

Suf. ux. James Tong, jun<sup>rs</sup> ob. Jul. 9. sep. 12.

M<sup>rs</sup> Jane Pastrich, widow, da. of James Tong, sen<sup>r</sup>. ob. Jul. 30.

1621.

James Tong, jun<sup>r</sup>. & Joan Chalker nupt. 1 Nov.

1622.

James f. W<sup>mi</sup> Tonge, b. 23 Jun. sep. 25.

1624.

J<sup>no</sup> Hales, Esq. & M<sup>rs</sup> Christ<sup>n</sup>. Cromer, nupt. 1 Mar.

1625.

M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup>. Tonge, sep. Sept. 13.

Edw. f. S<sup>r</sup> J<sup>no</sup> Hales, b. Feb. 12.

1626.

Dame Martha, wife of S<sup>r</sup> Edw<sup>d</sup> Hales. 11 Maij.

1627.

James Tong, gent. sep. 11 Sept.

1630.

Edw. f. Sam. Hales, gent. b. 18 Apr.

1631.

Christian f. Sam. Hales, b. 10 Apr.

M<sup>rs</sup> Eliz. Tonge, f. Feb. 2.

Eliz. f. Sam. Hales, b. Mar. 25. 1632.

1633.

M<sup>rs</sup> Alice Tonge, ux. Tho. Tonge, f. 9 Ap. [something cut out.]

1634.

Suf. Harlakenden, sep. 14 Jan.

1634.

Deborah f. Sam. Hales, bapt. 5 Octob.

1635.

Eliz. f. Sam. Hales & Marthæ ux. ejus sep. 5 Apr.

1636.

[Something cut out, as before observed.]

J<sup>no</sup> f. Sam. Hales & M. sep. 1 Feb.  $\frac{3}{7}$ .

1638.

Sam. Hales, gent. sep. 18 Junij.

1639.

A child of Roger Harlakenden, sep. 21 Sept.

S<sup>r</sup> J<sup>no</sup> Hales, K<sup>t</sup>. sep. 15 Octob.

1640.

W<sup>m</sup> f. Silvester Harlakenden, & Eliz<sup>e</sup>. ux. ej<sup>s</sup>. bapt. 19 Aug.

Dame Christian, relict. S<sup>r</sup> J<sup>no</sup> Hales, sep. 23 Sept.

W<sup>m</sup> Harlakenden, sep. 29 Jan.

1641.

Silvester f. Silv. & Eliz. Harlakenden, bapt. 30 Dec

1646.

Rebecca, da. of M<sup>r</sup> Harlakenden, bapt. 24 Maij.

M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Gell, A. M. curate of Tunstall sep. 20 Junij.

1647.

Rob<sup>t</sup>. Cheke, D. D. Rect<sup>r</sup> of T. sep. 8 Jul.

J<sup>no</sup> f. Sylv. Harlakenden, & E<sup>d</sup>. b. Dec. sep. 7 Jun. 48.

Geo. & Jam. f. Rob. Dixon, A. M. R<sup>r</sup> of T. b. 27 Jan. Geo.

ob. 4 Mar.

J<sup>no</sup> f. Edw. Hales, Esq. b. 7 Mar.

1649.

Mary f. Sylv. Harlakenden, bap. 9 Nov.

1650.

Eliz. f. Rob. Dixon, A.M. b. 9 Jul.

M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Cheke, rel. of D<sup>r</sup> Cheke, sep. 21 Octob.

Martha f. Sylv. Harlakenden, b. 3 Dec. f. 15. 4 Sept. 1653.

165 $\frac{2}{3}$ .

James Sylv. Harlakenden, b. 10 Febr. sep. 21 Nov.

James f. Jam. Tong & Helen ux<sup>s</sup>. ej. b. 3 Nov.

Tho. f. Edw. Hales, esq<sup>r</sup>. & Annæ b. 26 Dec.

1654.

John f. J<sup>no</sup> Grove & Mildredæ, b. 2 Aug.

S<sup>r</sup> Edward Hales, sep. 10 Octob<sup>r</sup>.



Sarah f. Sylv. Harlakenden, b. 26 Octob<sup>r</sup>. f. 31.  
 Dame Ann Hales, ux. S<sup>r</sup> Edw<sup>d</sup>. f. 8 Febr.

165 $\frac{5}{6}$ .

John f. Jam. Tong & Hel<sup>a</sup>. b. 3 Jan.

1656.

Sarah f. John Grove & Mildredæ, b. 29 Dec. sep. 7 Jan.

1657.

Edward f. Jam. Tong, & Helenæ, b. 23 Dec.

165 $\frac{8}{9}$ .

Rob<sup>t</sup>. f. J<sup>no</sup> Grove & M. b. Febr. 22.

1659.

Mary f. Sylv. Harlakenden, f. 22 Maij.

Eliz. f. Jam. Tong & Helenæ, b. 22 Dec.

Sylv. Harlakenden, f. 23 Mar.

1661.

Robert f. Jam. Tong, C. 12 Sept. f. 10 Octob.

1662.

Thomas f. Jam. Tong & H. sep. 7 Oct.

Charles f. ejusdem, bapt. 21 Febr.

1667.

Symon f. ejusdem, nat. 13 b. 17 Apr. f. 30.

1670.

Henry f. ejusdem, b. 15 Dec.

1673.

Edward f. J<sup>no</sup> Grove & Mildr. f. 8 Nov.

1674.

Thomas f. Sylv. Harlakenden & Elizæ f. 10 Dec.

1675.

Jane f. M<sup>r</sup> Hales of Roughton, f. 25 Sept.

1676.

Sylv. f. Sylv. Harlakenden & Eliz. ux. ejus b. 13 Junij, æt.  
 2 dierum.

O

167 $\frac{7}{8}$ .

[ 98 ]

167 $\frac{7}{8}$ .

John Grove, Gent. æt. 72 Jan 1. ob. 15 Jan. & sep. 16.  
Mildredæ relict. ejus ob. 23 Febr. f. 24.

1678.

Silv. Harlakenden, gent. æf. 37 Dec. 30. ob. 22 Jan.  $\frac{8}{9}$ . f. 27.  
Joel f. ejusd. & Eliz. rel. ejus b. 10 Febr. f. 10 Febr.  $\frac{79}{80}$ .

1679.

Rebecca f. Rob. Grove & Elize b. 25 Nov. æt. 10 dieth.

1680.

Eliz. ux. Jam. Dixon, esq<sup>r</sup>. f. N. fide of the chancel, 3 Junij.  
Eliz. f. Rob. Grove & Elizæ b. 23 Nov.

168 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

John f. ejusdem, b. 15 Jan.

1686.

Edward son of Capt. Hales, f. 2 Sept.

1687.

Cicely, f. Rob. & E. Grove, b. 12 Apr.

1691.

M<sup>rs</sup>. Sarah Dixon, widow of Dr. Rob<sup>t</sup>. Dixon, f. 5 Maij.

1692.

M<sup>rs</sup> Eliz. Tong, widow f. 18 Oct.

169 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Lady Fr. ux. Hon<sup>ble</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Edw<sup>d</sup>. Hales, f. 5 Mar.

1704.

John Grove, f. Rob. & Eliz. Tong, b. 15 Jul.

1708.

John f. ejusdem, b. 29 Maij.

1711.

M<sup>r</sup> Robert Dixon, Recl<sup>r</sup>. f. 25 Mar.

The last entry in this register is

May 15, A<sup>o</sup>. 1711—I was inducted into the rectory of Tun-  
stall by M<sup>r</sup> Robert Elwick, vicar of Bredgar, in the presence of  
W<sup>m</sup> Lott then Church warden of the parish, with several other of  
inhabitants:

inhabitants: & on Sunday 10 June following I read the whole service with the 39 articles, &c. & gave my assent & consent, &c. as required by law having been collated into the said parsonage Maij 7 by the most Rev<sup>d</sup>. Father in God Tho. L<sup>d</sup> Archb<sup>p</sup> of Canterbury my good patron.

*Edw. Mores.*

On a blank leaf at the beginning of the register.

Francis Foxton was curate of this parish 62 years. [The last time he signed the register was 22 Feb. 160<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>. The first 5 Oct. 32 H. VIII.]

Nathaniell Jackson, curate of Tunstall, 30 Aug. 1615 & 1612.

Onesiphorus Paul, A. M. curate of Tunstall 1965.—Ex aul. Magd. Oxon. A. M. 5 Jul. 1664.

Tho<sup>s</sup>. Brockbancke, A. M. cur. of Tunstall 1664.

Obadiah Paul, A B. cur. of Tunstall.

Robert Dixon, A. M. curate of Tunstall 1669.

Tho. Turner, A. M. curate of Tunstall 1671.

J<sup>no</sup> Ballard, A. B. curate of Tunstall at the feast of S<sup>t</sup>. Mich. 1676.

Joseph Hawling, A. B. curate of Tunstall 1678.

Will. Gell, A. M. curate of Tunstall, bur<sup>d</sup>. 20 Jun. 1646.

From the new register.

1711.

Robert Gore, of Sittingbourne, esq. buried 25 Oct.

1712.

Eliz. da. of Rob. & Eliz. Tong, baptized 7 Mart.

1715.

Mary, da. of Rob. & Elizab. Tong, bapt. 18 Nov.

1716.

O 2

James



James Dixon, broth<sup>r</sup>. to the rev. Rob. Dixon, late rector of this parish bur<sup>d</sup> 26 Jul.

Rob. Grove, esq. son of Rob. & Elizab. Grove, bur<sup>d</sup> 15 Oct.

1717.

Eliz. Gore of S<sup>t</sup>. Paul's, Covent-Garden, Westminster, bur<sup>d</sup> 12 Apr.

1720.

Thomas son of Will. & Eliz. Tong, bapt<sup>d</sup> 26 Jul.

1721.

William son of Will. & Eliz. Tong, bapt. 25 Oct.

1722.

Eliz. wife of Rob. Grove from Kensington, but formerly of this parish, buried 28 Aug.

1723.

Robert Grove, esq. buried 13 Apr.

Eliz. da. of Will. & Eliz. Tong, bapt. 20 Dec.

1729.

Edward Hales, esq. buried 12 Oct.

1738.

Rebecca Grove, buried 12 Oct.

1742.

Robert Dixon of Town-Sutton, buried in linen 14 Aug.

1744.

S<sup>r</sup> John Hales, bart. buried 20 Jan.

1746.

M<sup>rs</sup> Thomafine Gore of the parish of Walton upon Thames, bur<sup>d</sup> 19 Dec.

1749.

M<sup>rs</sup> Ann Hales, mother of the present S<sup>r</sup> Edward, bur<sup>d</sup> 5 Apr.

Parish Register of Tunstall.

Baptismorum, nuptiarum & sepulturarum numerus quæ Tunstallæ singulis annis contigere ab anno 30 H. VIII. 1538 ad annum 23 G. II. 1750. Mr. Mores had prepared columns for each of these articles from the above period, but not filled any till 1713.]

Chr. m. bu.

1713 3 3 6

1714 3 1 4

1715 5 0 5

Maria f. Rob. & Eliz. t. Nov. 18.

1716 5 0 5

1717 3 0 3

1718 4 0 3

1719 2 2 1

1720 2 0 4

Tho. f. Will. & Eliz. t. July 26.

1721 3 1 2

Will. f. Will. & Eliz. t. Oct. 25.

1722 1 2 9

1723 4 2 2

Eliz. f. Will. & Eliz. t. June 6.

1724 3 0 0

1725 2 2 5

1726 6 0 3

Jam. f. Will. & Eliz. t. Dec. 20.

1727 4 2 8

1728 5 1 2

1729 3 2 3

1730 5 0 2

1731 3 0 2

1732 5 1 6

Robert Gore, of Sittingbourn, esq. sep. Oct. 25, 1711.

James Dixon, brother to the Rev. Robert Dixon, late rector of the parish, sep July 26, 1716.

Robert Grove esq. f. Rob. & Eliz. Oct. 15, 1716.

Eliz. Gore, of St. Paul's Covent Garden, Westminster, sep. April 12, 1717.

Eliz. wife of Robert Grove from Kensington, but formerly of this parish, Aug. 28, 1722.

Robert Grove, esq. April 13,

Edw. Hales, esq. Oct. 12, 1729.

Rob. Grove, Oct. 12, 1738.

Rob. Dixon, of Town Sutton, buried in linen Aug. 14, 1742.

Sir John Hales, bart. Jan. 20, 1743-4.

1733

1733	2	1	5
1734	3	1	5
1735	4	0	7
1736	2	0	3
1737	2	2	4
1738	4	0	5
1739	1	4	1
1740	8	4	4
1741	2	0	4
1742	6	0	6
1743	2	0	3
1744	2	2	3
1745	2	2	1
1746	4	1	2
1747	3	1	3
1748	3	2	4
1749	3	1	2

Mrs. Thomafine Gore, of the  
parish of Walton upon  
Thames, Dec. 19, 1746.

Mrs. Ann Hales, mother of the  
present Sir Edward, April 5,  
1749.

From



From the affess books.

Affessment made 27 Jul. 1679.

Fr. Kennet, ch. warden.

Rob. Dixon, rect <sup>r</sup>	—	35 00 00
Rob. Grove, gent.	—	20 00 00
Edw. Hales, esq.—Mrs Segar	—	87 00 00
M <sup>rs</sup> Harlakenden	—	24 00 00
M <sup>rs</sup> Segar—Mary Hubbard, wid <sup>w</sup> .		35 00 00
Edw. Hales, esq.—Wid. Brockhull		5 00 00
M <sup>r</sup> Brockhull—Ger <sup>d</sup> Gatland		6 00 00
M <sup>r</sup> Cobb—Jam. Sweetlove	—	5 00 00
Edw. Hales, esq.—Tho. Biggs	—	4 00 00
Rob: Kemp	—	4 00 00
Fr. Kennet	—	3 00 00
Joh. Sweetlove	—	2 00 00

Out dwellers.

Edw. Hales, esq. for Woodland	—	20 00 00
Joh. Grant	—	10
M <sup>r</sup> John Britcher for Piftock farm	—	34
M <sup>rs</sup> Allen—Will. Drury	—	20
Ric. Tryer—Tho. Banister	—	3
Jacob Lane—Tho. Banister	—	5
Tho. Lake—Tho. Bauister	—	1
M <sup>r</sup> Hales—Jam. Hubbard	—	8
M <sup>r</sup> Will. Slater, clerk	—	5
M <sup>r</sup> Tuck—Tho. Hunt	—	1

Francis Kennet, churchwarden.

Affessment

## Assessment made 6 Maij, 1745.

John Grove	—	37 00 00
M <sup>rs</sup> Chambers	—	42
M <sup>r</sup> Stanley	—	70
for the parsonage	—	80
for M <sup>rs</sup> Thurston's lands	—	6
M <sup>r</sup> Will. Heyter	—	70
M <sup>r</sup> John Southouse	—	75
M <sup>r</sup> John Denn late Oliver	—	86
Widow Love	—	12
Joh Fuller	—	12
Jeff. Dowle	—	4
Tho. Mitchell	—	6
Steph. Groombridge	—	6
Geo. Seely, late Hodges	—	6
Ric. Beele	—	4

Account

Account of the number of houses and inhabitants in the parish  
of Tunstall, taken 2 Jun. 1757.

Names of houses and occupiers in my time, to 1753.	Present tenants.	Landlords.	Number of the inhabitants.
Tho. Mitchell	Empty	Sir Edw. Hales, bart.	
Grove-end	Joh. Southouse	Ditto	himself, wife, 3 children, 4 servants 9
Lib. Marshall	Will. Hoby	Mrs. Quepfed of Canterb.	himself, wife and 4 children — 6
Woodwife Turner	James Spear	Ditto	himself only — 1
eph. Gindar	Steph. Gindar	Himself	himself, da. her husb. Ric. Beale, and 5 child. 8
Mr. Dowle	Jeffry Dowle	Mr. Beckett of Charing	himself, Hodges's wid. and child, and Tho. Phillips, his wife and 5 children } 10
h. Grove, esq.	Ric. Grove, esq.	Rev. Bland	himself and 5 servants — 6
Will. Hodges	James Phillips	Sir Edw. Hales, bart.	himself and his wife — 2
Wifes Foods	Tho. Read	Ditto	himself, his wife and 4 children — 6
the parsonage			Will. Lake, his wife and 5 child. and Charles Mitchell, his wife and 2 child. } 11
an Fuller	Matth. Wickenden	Sir Edw. Hales, bart.	himself and 6 children, and Will. } 14
the old house	Geo. Sely	Ditto	Hartridge, his wife and 5 children } 14
argar. Love	John Love	Mr. Whitacre of Trosley	himself, wife, 4 children and 3 servants 9
the court	Tho. Stanley	Myself	himself, wife and 2 children — 4
eph. Groombridge	Steph. Groombridge	Mrs. Chapman	himself, wife, 3 child. and 4 servants 9
lock	Will. Heyter, gent.	Himself	himself, wife and 2 children — 4
on	Mifs Chambers	Mr. Hyde	himself, wife, 1 daughter and 6 servants 9
			herself, Mrs. Creek and her da. and 4 servants 7
			Total 115

Mr. Southouse, Mr. Sely (or more properly Mr. Den, whose servant only Sely is) Mr. Stanley, Mr.  
Hayter, and Mifs Chambers have teams.



## A P P E N D I X.

P. 6. Efc. 21 E. III. p. 1. n. 57.

Inq. capt. ap<sup>d</sup> Ospringe die Sabb. post fest. S. Matth. post Edm. de S. Joh. (fil. Hug. de S. Joh.)

Prædictus Hugo tenuit die q<sup>o</sup> ob. unum feod. mil. in Tunstalle juxta Sydyngbourne q<sup>d</sup> Steph. de Cobham de eo tenuit, q<sup>d</sup> valet p ann. xx libr.

P. 7. Efc. 7 H. VI. 69.

Inq. capt. 16 Apr. ap<sup>d</sup> Dertford coram Nic. Rykhull escaet. post mortem Tho. Ponynge de S. Johe chlr. Tenuit dñs Tho. die q<sup>o</sup> ob. in feodo & jure talliato feoda subscript. ut pcellas manerij sui de Basyng & ei<sup>d</sup> m. pertinent. & appendencia; viz. &c. &c. &c. unū feodū mil. in Tunstall q<sup>d</sup> Will. Crowmer tenet, q<sup>d</sup> val. p ann. cū accident. xl<sup>s</sup>. m. de Basyng tenetur in cap.

Obiit p<sup>d</sup> dñs Tho. 6 Mart. ult. & Constantia ux. Joh. Paulet, Alesia ux. Joh. Orell & Johes Bonevyle sunt consang. & h. p<sup>p</sup>inq. Constantia æt. 20. Alesia 19 & ampl. Joh. Bonevyle 19 & ampl.

P. 8. Efc. 17 R. II. n. 45.

Inq. cap. ap<sup>d</sup> Erde die ante s<sup>m</sup> S. Edm. post mort. Isab. ux. Lucae de Ponynge. Jur. dic. q<sup>d</sup> p<sup>d</sup>ca Isab. null. tenuit terr. seu ten. de rege in cap. sed q<sup>d</sup> Rob. Knoles, chivaler, tenuit de p<sup>d</sup>ca Isab. die q<sup>o</sup> ob. unū feod. milit. in Tunstall preter alia feoda quorum quod<sup>o</sup> valet ad accident. c s. p<sup>d</sup>ca Isab. ob. 16 Oct. ult. & Tho. de Ponynge chlr est f. & h. p<sup>p</sup>inq. æt. 36 & ampl.

P. 11. note n. Cart. 29 H. III. m. 3.

Rex conc. Wal<sup>o</sup> de Gray fil. Rob. de G. nepoti W. arch. Ebor. int. alia quicquid juris habuit vel aliquo temp. here posset in manerijis de Tunstall & Shepeye. Dat. ap<sup>d</sup> Westm. 12 Jun.

P. 12. Cart. 11 H. III. m. 3.

R. conc. dilcō & fid. Hub. de Burgo & Marg. ux. & h. int. alia m. de Tunstall ex dono Rob. Arsicke. Dat. ap<sup>d</sup> Wind. 14 Sept.

P. 13.

P. 13. Cart. 44 H. III. m. 4.

Rex conc. Joh. de Burgo senr. & h. lib. war. in oibz terris suis de Dunstall & Newton com. K. Dat. ap<sup>d</sup> Westm. 29 Jul.

Efc. 44 H. III. n. 66. Efc. 3 E. III. p. 1. n. 67.

Inq. post mort. Joh. de S. Joh. capt. ap<sup>d</sup> Alnodynton 15 Maij.

Kanc. Et dicunt jurati q<sup>d</sup> Steph. de Cobham jun. tenet m. de Tonstall cū ptin. in eod com. de eodem Joh. de S. Joh. p serv. 1 feod. mil. & val. ejusd m. p ann. xli. Hug. f. & h. ppinq. æt. 19.

Efc. 36 E. III. p. 1. n. 58.

Inq. capt. ap<sup>d</sup> Newynton 24 Nov. 35 E. III. Joh. Douet qui ob. 22 Jul. px. præterit. tenuit die q<sup>o</sup> ob. in dnico suo ut de feodo quod ten. ap<sup>d</sup> Tunstall de Pha reg. Ang. p q<sup>d</sup> vero ignoratur, & est ibi un. mess. q<sup>d</sup> non val. p ann. ultra p. & sunt ibi xl acr. past. quæ val. p ann. xjs. viij<sup>d</sup>. p acr. ij den. vt in pastur. p viz. dent. itm est ibi de firma ad fm S. Mich. de duobz tenent. quorū nōia ignor. v qrt ordej vel in def. iijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. itm sunt ibi ij acr. bosc. quæ semp in x annis possint amputari & tunc val. acr. ijs & pdict. bosc. amputabatur trib. ann. jam elapsis. Jacob. Donet æt. 11 fil. & h. pmiss. tent. in capite. & id Jac. & Avef fr ej<sup>s</sup> (æt. ij ad fest. purif. px.) sunt f. & h. pmiss. tent. in Gavelkinde. Will<sup>o</sup> Simme & Guido Elys exec. testam. dci Joh. dcā ten. occupant.

P. 14.

Inter Recordas in Thesaurario Receptæ Scaccarij, viz. Placita de Juratis & Affis coram Johie de Regate & Socijs suis Justic. Itiner. ap<sup>d</sup> Cantuar. in com. Kant. in octab Scti Hillañ Anno Regni Regis Edwardi *Septimo* Septimo.

Rotulus Rex Regis.

Libertas Stephi de Pencestf.

Stephs de Pencestre qui lib. manerium de Tonneftalle de dono Johinis de Burgo clamat habere in eodem manerio easdem librates quas huit idem Johines & sine carta. scilt infangenethes, furcas, assm panis & cervis. tumber', visum franci pleg', warentam, & tenere placita in cur sua de sangue fusa. Et qd hujmodi libtatibus plene usus est. Et similr predcs Johines toto tempore suo. Et qd nihil usurpavit seu occupavit sup Dñm Regem vel antec suos, petit qd inquirat p patriam. Et milites ad hoc elci dnt sup sacm suū qd predcs Stephanus plene usus est omnibus libtatb. & qd nihil occupavit seu usurpavit sup Dñm Regē nec antec. suos sic dcm est ei, qd sine die cū predcis libtatibq falvis semp Dñō Regi & her. suis jure & accōne cum inde loqui volūnt etc.

N.B. The *Septimo* above printed in italics must be a mistake in copying, as Stephen de Pencester lived in the reigns of Edward I and II.

In Turri Londin̄ inter Brevia Regum.

Placita Corone in cōm̄ Kant. facta apud Cantuar̄ coram Joh̄e de Shrwre et Socijs suis Justic. Domini Regis itinerantibus in cōm̄ predicto . . . . . Post festum sancte Lucie virginis Anno Regni Regis Edwardi tertij a Conquestu septimo.

Steph̄us de Cobeham de Dunstalle clamat in manerio suo de Tunstalle habere furcas, pillord. tumberell. emend̄ assize panis et cervis. fracte de tenentibus suis ejusdem manerij de Tunstalle, et liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis in eodem manerio.

Steph̄us de Cobeham clamat habere liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis manerij sui de Redemerrigg.

P. 15. Ex Registro Albo 32 b.

16 Kal. Junii A. D. 1334, coram nobis Joh̄i permissione divina Cant. archiep. totius Anglie primate & aplice sedis legato in capella manerii de Otford dn̄is Philippo de Columbers mil. & Steph. de Columbers cleric. fil. et exec. test. dn̄æ Alicie de Columbers defunct. personaliter constitutis, idem Phil. et Steph. probationi dicti test. coram ep̄o Ross. habite renunciarunt tamquam coram non iudice: nam dicta Alicia habuit bona in Cant. & aliis dioc. idcirco die predicto archiep. dict. testamentum legitimum pronunciebat, & commisit adm. bonor. executoribus supradictis; Edmundo de Polle execut. in dicto test. nominato tunc presente & onus administrationis recusante, reservantes sibi (i. e. archiep̄o.) potestatem committendi administrationem dn̄o Roberto de Shipton executori in dicto test. nominato cum eam petierit. Dat. ap. Otford.

Efc. 2 E. II. n. 66.

Bre regis dat. apd Byflet 22 Nov.

Inquis. de t̄ris & tent. quæ sunt Margarete quæ fuit vx. Steph. de Penelhest capt. cor. escaetor. dn̄i reg. apd Tunstall die ̄ in crast. Epiph. Dñi, regn. regis E. II. 2º, secundm̄ tenorem t̄ris dn̄i regis ad escaetor. inde direct. p̄ sac̄. Petr. le Coupere, Osbit de Swantone, Hen. de Grenebell, Walt. atte cherche, Rob. atte Caneme, Will. Robyn, Joh̄ni Dodyr, Joh. atte Gore, Will. de Brodoke, Will. de Dungefelle, Joh. le Man, & Tho. atte Appeltone qui dic. qd̄ p̄d. M. tenuit in feodo in villa de Tunstall Bradgare & Millstede die qº ob. vn. mess. cū gardino qd̄ val. p̄ ann. iij̄s. iij̄d. iīm ten. feod. iij̄xx x acr. terr. quæ val. p̄ ann. xlv̄s p̄ acr. vj̄d. iīm ten. in feod. ij̄ acr. dim. bosc. qæ val. p̄ ann. xv̄d p̄ acr. vj̄d. iīm ten. feod. xvij̄d ob. & q. redd. cū ptin. p̄ ann. p̄cipiend. ad fm̄ S. Mich. & die qd̄ p̄dca Marg. ob. sc̄isita in dn̄ico suo vi de feod. de d̄ibz terris p̄dcis. dicunt etiā qd̄ p̄dca Marg. ten. oīa p̄dca tēnta in gavelkinde de dn̄o rege in cap. p̄ serv. iij̄ sol. vij̄ den. q̄. & per serv. vn̄ius adventus p̄ ann.



p ann. ad px. cur. dñj regis de Middleton post fm̄ S. Mich. q̄ vocat<sup>r</sup> Lagheday & p serv. alterius advent. p ann. ad cur. ejusd<sup>m</sup> dñj regis de Middiltone px. post hakeday q̄ vocat<sup>r</sup> Lagheday, & dic. qd Joh. de Orreby clicus ē fil. & h. ppinq. pdcæ Marg. & de æt. xxx ann. & ampl<sup>r</sup>.

Sma totius extent. lijs ob. q̄. inde in cap . . . de redd. vt patet supra iij<sup>s</sup> vij<sup>d</sup> q̄. et sic valet de claro xlvij<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup> ob.

Iim dicunt qd ead<sup>m</sup> Marg. ten. die q<sup>o</sup> ob. m̄ de T. qd extenditur ad lx<sup>li</sup> p ann. ad term. vit. sue ex dim. Antonini Bek Dunelm. epi q̄i Steph. de Penesh'ft quond<sup>m</sup> virū ipius Marg. & ipa Marg. feoffavit tenend. eisd<sup>m</sup> S. & M. & h. ipius Steph. de capit. dn̄is, &c. et dic. qd ead<sup>m</sup> Marg. tenuit pdcū m̄. de Joh. de S. Joh. p serv. feod. vnus mil. & faciend. sc̄t. ad cur. pdci Joh. de Alnothintone de iij sept. in iij sept. & dic. qd Joh. ux. Hen. de Cobbeham de Rundale & Alicia q̄æ fuit ux. Joh. de Columberijs sunt fil. & h. ppinq. pdci Steph. & dic. qd pdca Joha est de ætat. xl ann. & ampl. & pdca Alicia de æt. xxx ann. & ampl. in cuj. rei test. pdci jurati sigilla sua appof<sup>r</sup>.

pdca Marg. nullas alias  
terras seu ten. tenuit in  
ballia mea die q<sup>o</sup> ob. nisi  
terras & ten. in istis  
inquisitionibus con.

P. 17. Esc. 11 E. III. p. 1. n. 49.

Kanc. Inq. capt. apud Eard 12 Febr. post mort. Hug. de Joh.

Steph. Cobeham tenet vñm feod. in Tunstalle juxta Sydyngbourn, & valet p ann. xx libr.

P. 37. Bund. Esc. 10 E. I. n. 23.

Bre R. dat. apud Perfore 7 Jan. & direct. vicec. Kanc. de inquirendo sup libtatiſz & consuetud. quib. Rog. de Shyrlande & antecess. qui tenentes m̄. de Sh. & V. ufi sunt.

Inq. facta apud Mydd. die 2 px' post fm̄ Matth.  
apli ann. 11 E. I.

Dcūs Rog. & antecess. sui in m̄. pdcis ufi sunt here wrecc. maris, blodwyte, childwyte & amceiament. pistor. & braciatorū de tenentib. suis propriis & qd nullus ball. dñj reg. solebat distringere in m̄. pdcis absq. bedello vel servient. dci Rog. seu antecess. &c. & hoc a tempore cuj. non currit memoria, & dcūs Rog. reddit annuatim regi xxx solid. redd.

Efc.

Efc. 36 E. III. p. 1. n. 43.

Efc. capt. apud Midd. 12 Apr. 26 E. III.

Rob. Cheyne chivaler ten. in dnico suo die q<sup>o</sup> ob. m. de Vfton cū ptin. in poch. de Tunst. Midd. & Sidyngb. de Pha regina Angl. ut de m. de Midelton ut pcell. m. de Shirl<sup>d</sup>. p serv. ut supradic. est. (sc. iiij<sup>li</sup> annuatim solv. ad 4 anni term. pncipal. pro m. de Shirl<sup>d</sup>.) Rich. æt. 10. Rog. æt. 6. sunt fil. & h. pping.

P. 40. Efc. 31 E. III. p. 2. n. 8.

Inq. capt. apd Midd. die Jovis .px. post fm̄ S. Barnabæ 31 E. III. &c.

Jurati dic. qd n̄ ē ad dampn. regis nec alior. si id. dñs rex concedat Hen<sup>o</sup>. atte Gore qd ipse de xxviij acr. terr. ac ptin. in Sydyngb. qæ tenentur de dño r. in cap. seoffare possit Hen. Willy capellanum hend. eid. H. W. & h. de dño rege & h. p serv. inde deb. & eid. Hen. Willy q<sup>o</sup> ipse, tute inde plene & pacif. seifina reseoffare possit dcm̄ H. atte G. & Aliciam ux. ej. hend. dcū H. & A. & h. ipsius Hen. de dño r. p serv. &c. in ppet<sup>r</sup>.

Item dic. qd pdcā terra tenet<sup>r</sup> de dño rege in cap. p serv. 66 ptis vn. feod. mil. item qd valet juxta verum valorem ix<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>. p't acr. iiij<sup>d</sup>. item qd remanent eid Hen. atte G. ultra terram pdcām vnum mess. 80 acr. ter. cū ptin. in Sydyngb. qd tenet<sup>r</sup> de Pha regina Angl. ut de m. suo de Midd. in gavelkind p serv. 30 sol. p ann. item qd pdcā mess. cū ptin. valet annuat. in dñbz. exitib. juxta verū valorem iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>. pdcā 80 acr. cū ptin. val. &c. xl<sup>s</sup> p't acr. vjd.

From a survey of the diocese of Canterbury, made 12 May, 1578.

Mus. Brit. N<sup>o</sup> 1759. f. 416.

Sittingbourne deanry.

Sittingbourne, the parsonage impropriate to the Quene's Maj. the vicarage also in her gift, dwelling houses 80, communicants 300, the tenths 20<sup>s</sup>.

Newington (belonging to All Souls) dwelling houses 77, communicants 236.

Bredgar, impropriate to Tho. Reader, gent. the vicarage in his gift, dwelling houses 50, comm. 155.

Borden, impropriate to dame Marg. Roche, wid. vicarage in her gift, dwelling houses 53, comm. 160.

Milton, — — dwelling houses 108,  
comm. 374.

Tonge, — — dwelling houses 13,  
comm. 30.

Morstone, the parsonage of the gift of Will. Cromer, esq. dwelling h. 10, comm. 42.

Bicknor, — dwelling h. 5 comm. 6.  
Tunstall, the parsonage of the gift of archiep. Cant. dwelling h. 16, comm. 82.  
tenths 28<sup>s</sup>.  
Elmely, (belonging to All Souls) — dwelling h. j. comm. 6.

From a book of the tenures of land in Kent, penes Edv. Umfreville arm.

This book belonged to Joh. Phillipot, *Blanch Lion*.

F. 4. a. Margaret que fuit ux. Steph. Penchest<sup>r</sup> tenuit in villa de Tunstall, Bradgar & Milsted vn. mess. cū gardin. 90 acr. terr. 8 acr. past. c acr. dim. bosc. et 18<sup>d</sup> ob. q. in gavilkinde de rege in cap. per serv. 3<sup>s</sup> 7<sup>d</sup>. & per serv. ij adnat. p ann. ad cur. regis de Midleton 2 E. II.

F. 22. b. Man. de Tunstall, Elmeley & Foglestone als Fullstone ac divers. mess. terr. & tent. cognit. p nōia de Elmeley & Bynnen jacent. in Elmeley, Leifdon, Morston, & Tonge, ac divers. terr. cogn. p nōia de Grovende jacent. in Tunstall, Bradgare, & Milsted; ac divers. terr. cogn. p nōia de Grovende jacent. in Tunstall, Bradgare & Borden, ac divers. mess. terr. & tent. cogn. p nōia de Cutnell in Tunstall, Bradgare, & Borden, ac divers. mess. in Tunstall, Bradgare, Borden, Milsted, Elmeley, Leylbye, Morston, & Bloxham, ac divers. terr. & tent. in Morston, Tonge, Babchilde, Sittingborne, Milton, Etonbridge, Hever, Cowden, Westram, Chydingstone, Stonebridge, and Brafted, dist. man. spect. et divers. mess. terr. & tent. cognit. p nōia de Church-court et Charpes-crofe jac. in Morstone & Tonge ad manus R. de venerunt racōe attinēt. W. Cromer, 4 p. or 1 & 2 Ph. & M. rot. 19 W. Cromer ten.

Abbreviament. omniū tenurar. compert. p inquis. temp. H. VII. & VIII. remanet record. in cancellar.

F. 32. b. Man. de Vfton cū ptin. tenetur in focagio de dñp rege ut de m. suo de Mydelton per fidelitatē, &c. ut compert. est p inquis. capr. ann. 4 H. VIII.

In the margin of the book is written *modo Asheley jure uxoris*.

From a folio MS. of Philipot's in the possession of Edward Umfreville, esq. containing the fines passed in this county temp. E. I.

P. 15. Fin. 34 E. I.

P. 297. Inter Aliciā q̄æ fuit vx. Joh. de Columbarys, quer. & Anton. ep. Dunelm. def. de med. mānij de Tunstall cū p̄tis. exceptis 50 acr. terr. vna acra bosc. xvij den. reddit. de p̄dict. mediet. q̄m Margareta q. fuit vx. Steph. de Pencest. tenet ad term. vit. &c. ep. recogn. esse jus Aliciæ & conc. p se & h. q̄d p̄dict. med. cū ptin. q̄m Margar. tenuit ad term. vitæ ex dimiss. ip̄ius ep̄i in p̄dca vill. die q̄o &c. post decess. ip̄ius Margar. integre remaneat eid Alic. & h. per serv. q. pertinent, &c.

Fin.



Fin. 35 E. I.

P. 320. Int. Hen. de Cobeham & Johannā vx. ej. quer. & Anton. ep. Dunelm̄ def. de medierat. mānij de Tunstall cū ptin. exceptis 50 acr. terr. vna acr. bosc. & xvij den. redd. de p̄dca med. qm̄ Margar. quæ fuit vx. Steph. de Pencestre tenet ad term. vit. & c. ep̄us recogn. esse jus Johæ & conc. p se & h. qd̄ p̄dict. med. cū ptin. sicut p̄dctū est qm̄ p̄dca Margar. tenuit ad term. vit. ex dimiss. ip̄ius ep̄i post decess. ip̄ius Margar. integre remaneat ijsd̄ Hen. & Johæ & h. ip̄ius Johæ p servic. qæ pertinent in ppet'.

From some collection for this county made in the reign of Q. Elizabeth.

The book belongs to Mr. Warburton.

Margeria qæ fuit ux. Steph. Penchestre tenuit in villa de Tunstall, Bradgare & Milstede vn. mess. cū gard. iij. xx acr. terr. 8 acr. pastur. 2 acr. dim. bosci. & 18d ob q. in gavelkinde de r. in cap. p servic. iij. s. vija & p serv. ij adnat. p ann. adm̄. regis de Middleton, 2 E. II.—114. & 67.

Term. Mich. 14 Eliz. Ric. Thornhill p m̄. de Pistocke.—f. 125.

M. de Tunstall, Elmely, & Foglestone, als Fulstone, ac divers. terr. & ten. cognit. per nōia de Elmely & Binnen jacent. in Elmeley, Leiston, Morston, & Tonge; ac div. terr. cognit. p nōia de Grovende jacent. in Tunstall, Bradgare & Mulsted; ac diſf. terr. cognit. p nōia de Wrennes in Tunstall, Bredgar & Borden; ac diſf. mess. terr. & ten. cognit. p nōia de Cubnall in Tunstall, Bredgar & Borden; ac diſf. mess. in Morston & Bloxham; ac diſf. terr. & ten. in Morston, Tonge, Babchilde, Sittingborne, Milton, & in alijs locis hujusce com. ad man. r. deveniunt rone attinctus W. Cromer. f. 134.

Transcript. comp. collector. auxiliij xl<sup>s</sup> de quolibet feod. mil. ad primogen. regis mil. faciend. 20 E. III. in scaccario remanentis emendatū in nōib. possessor. p Rob. Maycote nup subvis. Johannis Norton, mil. vicecom. Kanc. 5 H. VIII. prout id Rob. in turnia vic. p̄dci dco ann. tent. p inquisicōes jurator. colligere potuit ob collecōem expen. milit. com. p̄dci ad ult. parl. existent. melius pficiend. & noviter emendatū per Ciriac. Pettyte, gen. feodariū dñi regis infra com. p̄dict. 35 H. VIII.

Hund. de Mydelton.

F. 75. b. viz. man. de Tunstall.

De dño Walt. de Manny pro vno feod. qd̄ Margeria de Pencestre tenuit in Tunstall de Johanne de Sancto Johanne xl<sup>s</sup>.

nuper Will. Cromer, mil.\*

modo hæred. ejusdem †.

\* Sc. ut opinor 5 H. VIII.

† Sc. ut opinor 35 H. VIII.

From another folio MS. in the possession of the said Mr. Umfreville, containing the fines passed in the county of Kent, temp. H. III.

At the beginning is this note. 1633.

Pretium hujus libri ex archivis in thesaurario scaccarij

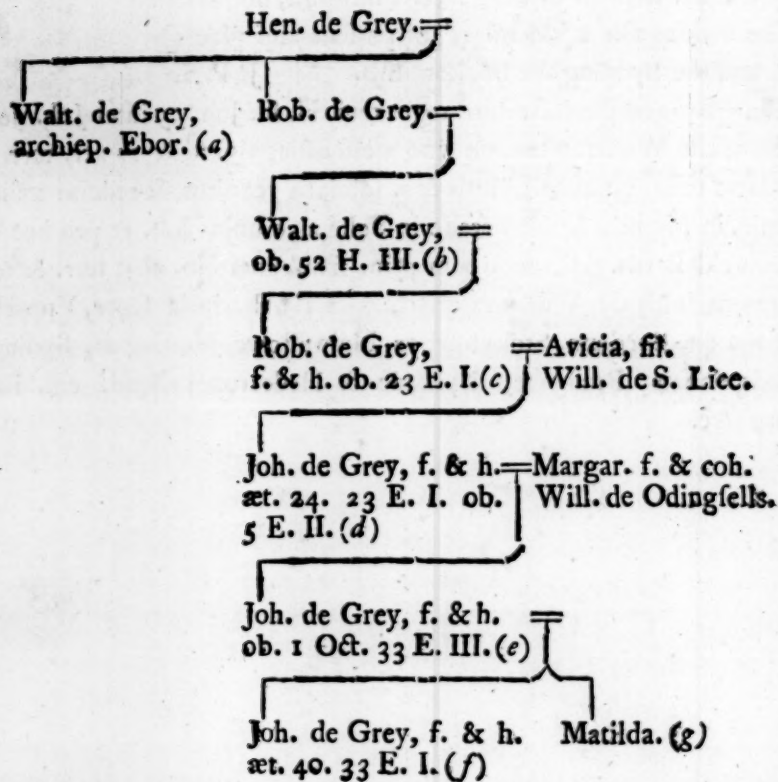
Westm. extracti vijli. Jo. Phillipott, Somersfett.

The making the 2 kalendars [of persons and places]

and the bynding the bookes alijs. J. P. S.

P. 117. Finalis concordia facta ann. regn. regis H. fil. Joh. 55 inter Joh. de Wade-  
ton pet. & Barth. de Wadeton ten. de vno mess. octies viginti & 12 acr. terr. & pas-  
tura ad trescentas oves, quatuor libratibus & x solidatis redditus, & redditu xxiiij galli-  
narum cum ptin. in Menstre & Estcherche in Schepewe hujus Joh. et pro hac recogn.  
id Joh. concessit eid. Barth. p̄dca ten. cum ptin. simul cum oib. alijs terr. & ten. quæ  
aliquando fuerunt Johis de Wadeton patris p̄dci Barth. in la Gore, Vppecherche,  
Renham, Nywenton, Bordenn, Stokyngebyr, Halwestowe, Myddelton, Sydingeborn,  
Tunstall, Rodmerham, Bradgare, Mylstede & Hedecone; fiend. eid. Barth. &  
hedib. de corp' &c.

PEDIGREE OF HENRY DE GREY, [See p. 12.]

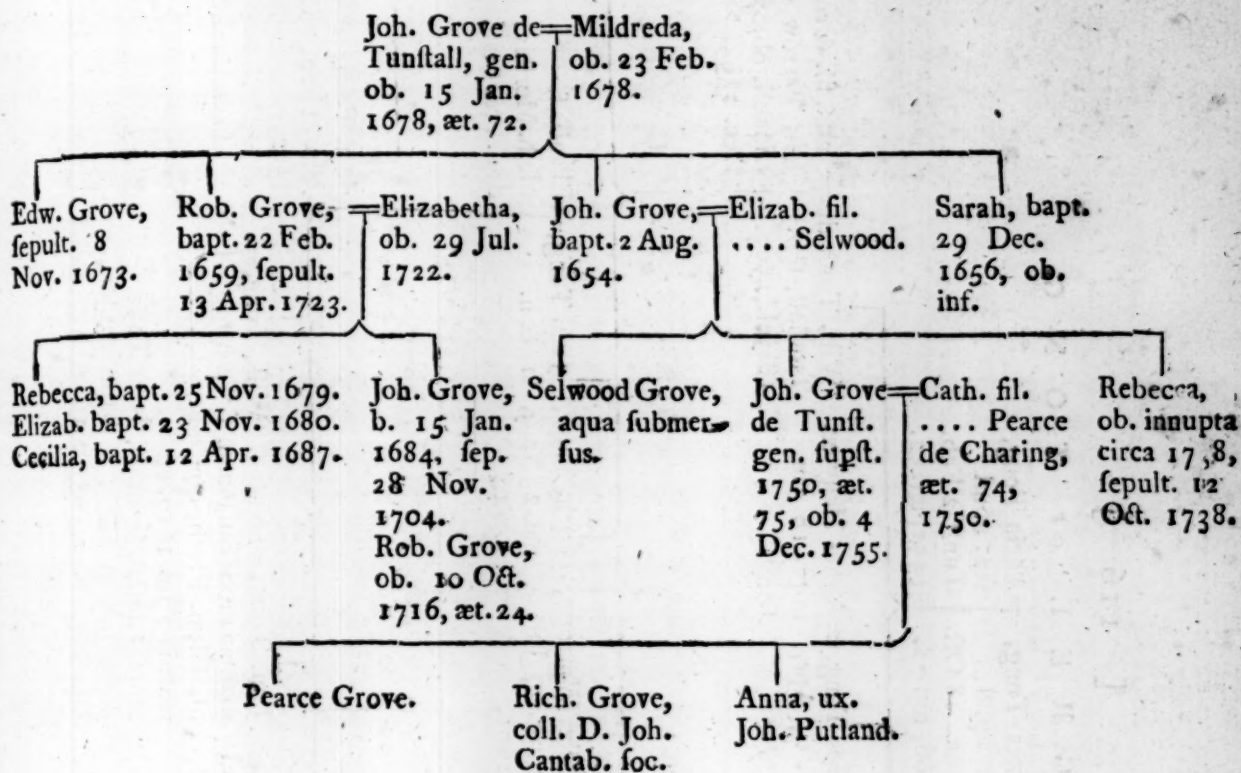


- (a) *Efc.* 24 E. I. 2. 104. (b) *Cart.* 29 H. III. m. 3. *Cart.* 30 H. III. m. 9. (c) *Fin.* 52 H. III. m. 12.  
*Efc.* 23 E. I. n. 60. (d) *Fin.* 23 E. I. m. 12. *Efc.* 5 E. II. 61. (e) *Claus.* 15 E. II. m. 20.  
*Cart.* 4 E. III. n. 44. l. War. *Cart.* 28 E. III. n. 15. l. War. *Efc.* 33 E. III. n. 38. (f) *Efc.* 41 E. III. p. 2. n. 33.  
(g) *Pat.* 32 E. III. m. 13. *Claus.* 17 R. II. m. 18.



## PEDIGREE OF JOHN GROVE, [See p. 31.]

Arms; Erm. on a chevron G. 3 escallops Argent.



Among the persons who take their name from this place, Osmund, son of Edward de Tunstall gave 2s rent in Dya cum ptin. to the nuns of St. Mary Magdalen, at Devyngtone, co. Kent, 39 H. III. Monast. I. 502.

In plac. de term. Mich, 45 H. III. rot. 13. dorf. Kanc. mention of John de Dunstall, clericus. Prynn's Pap. Usurp. III. 119, b.

Tho. de Dunstalle, capellan. institut. in eccl. S. Mildredæ Cant. 8 cal. Apr. 1291. Regist. Peckham, f. 41, a.

Rob. de Tonstall, instituted to the rectory of St. Dunstan in the East, London, 8 id. Sept. 1322. ad presentat. prior & cap. eccl. Ch. Cant. Newc. I. 333.

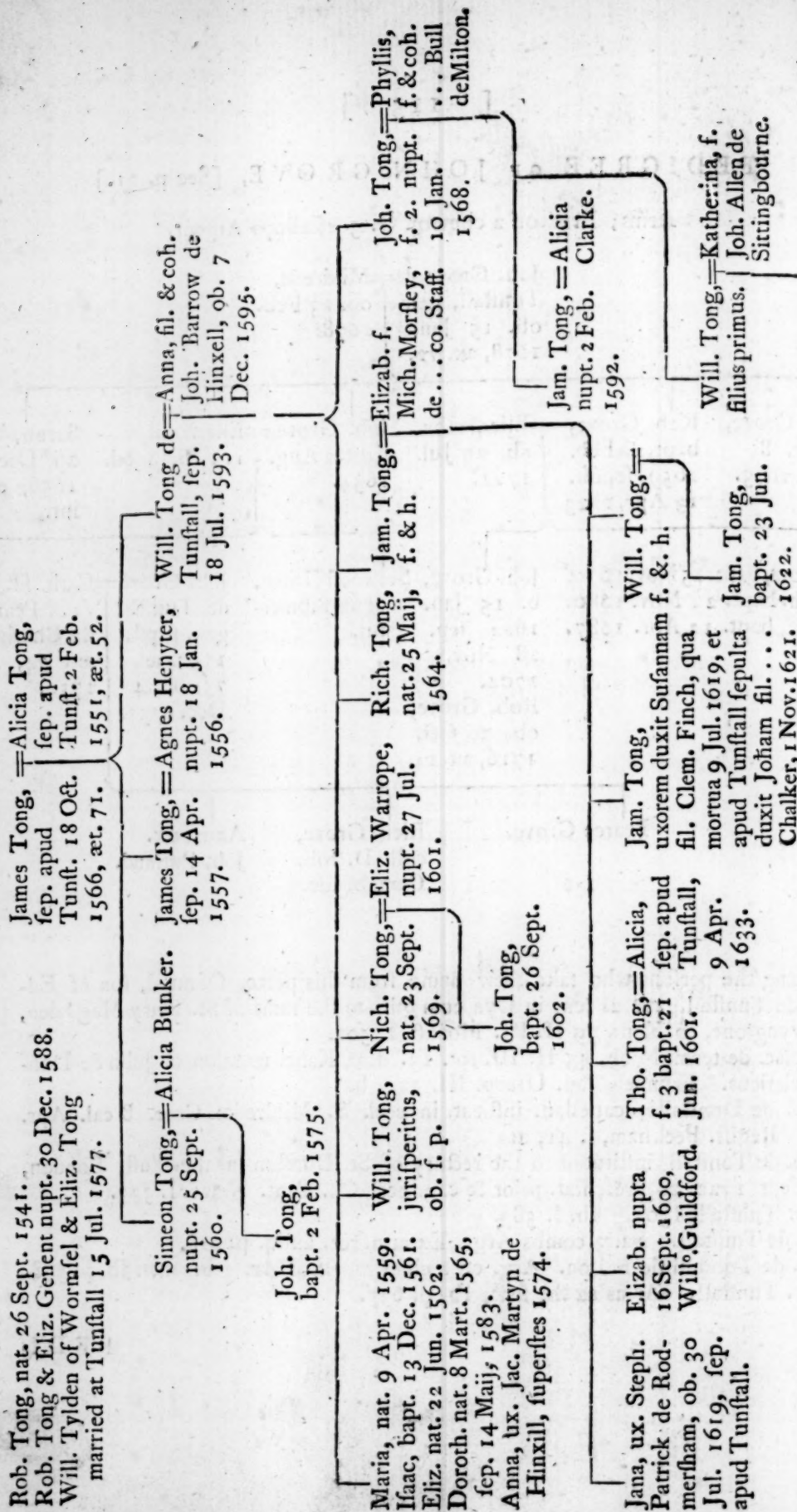
Rob. Tunstall, 1502. Ib. I. 585.

Ric. de Tunstall. Sa. 3 combs Arg. Ex arm. rot. antiq. p. 218.

Ric. de Tunstall de Bolton. Arg. on a chief indented Az. 3 bezants. Ib. p. 598.

Tho. Tunstall. Arms as the first, Ib. p. 637.

## P E D I G R E E O F T O N G.

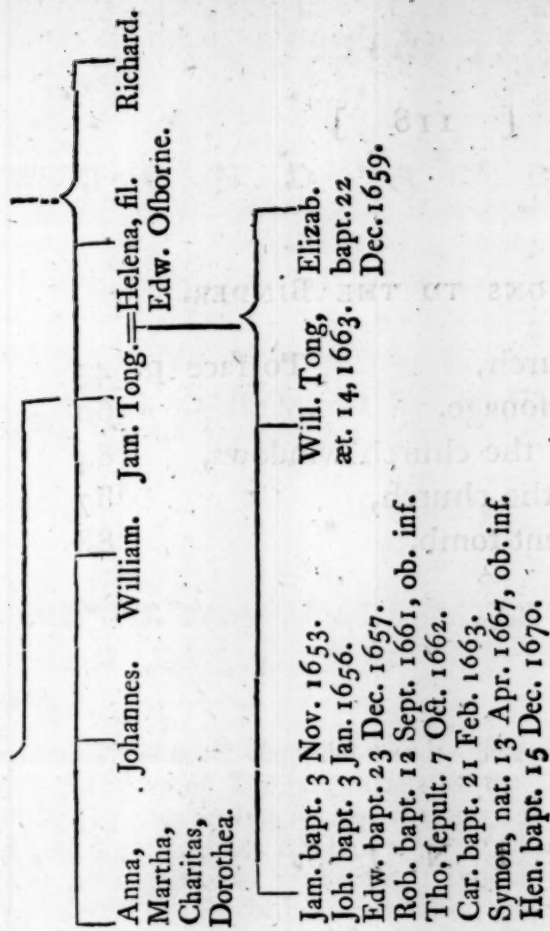


Anna,

Joan Tong & Joh. Sharp, nupt. 7 Jul. 1578.  
Anne Tong & Geo. Wanderton, 1 Jul. 1583.  
Elizab. f. Will. Tong, nat. 10 Apr. 1590.  
Will. Tong, sepult. 18 Jul. 1593.  
Will. Edwards & Eliz. Tong, vidua, nupt.

17 Sept. 1593.  
Rob. Bradstreet & Eliz. Tong, 9 Apr. 1598.  
Mich. Tong, sepult. 25 Oct. 1605.  
Will. Tong, ob. 14 Máj, 1608.  
Will. Tong, sep. 13 Sept. 1625.  
Jam. Tong, gen. sep. 11 Sept. 1627.  
Eliz. Tong, sep. 2 Feb. 1632.  
Eliz. Tong, vidua sep. 18 Oct. 1692.  
Anna fil. Rob. & Eliz. Tong, bapt. 15 Jul. 1

See Weever, p. 274, 275.



**R**

## DIRECTIONS



DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

Plate I. The church,	To face p. 43
II. The parsonage,	60
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V. Plan of the church,	87
VI. An antient tomb,	88

F I N I S.